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PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-39 P.M.				
6th Dec	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
19th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA	6398
1909.				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10500	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6603	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7555	.....	...
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	.....	...
13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
* 31st "	BRITANNIA	6525	.....	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
8th "	CALEDONIA	7555	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4750	F. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908
PRAGA	4669	G. Gilhuber	16th Dec. 1908
KORREE	5413	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KORREE	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,756	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Apr 1909
KORREE	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
P. FERDINAND	6,046	R. N'tsche	28th Jan. 1909
PERSIA	5,935	G. Sartole	28th Feb. 1909
SILESIA	5,150	F. Radosich	28th Mar. 1909
VORWAERTS	5,990	R. Reimers	27th Apr. 1909
AUSTRIA	7,586	G. Racich	28th May 1909

Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	5,150	E. Radosich	28th Nov. 1908.

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Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon 30th Nov.	11 a.m. P D & Co about
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 3rd Dec.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 4th Dec.	6 a.m. (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 30th Nov. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd Dec, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 5th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

28th November, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Schmits	24th Dec 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,342	Sellier	18th Feb, "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar, "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr, "
NERA	5,538	Schmits	13th May, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,342	sellier	4th Dec, 1908,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan, 1909,

For further Particulars apply to—

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Albert Building, Hornby Road.

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(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	L. Manchini	15th Dec, 1908,
D. BALDUINO	4,380	D. Maganzini	15th Jan, 1909,
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	L. Mancini	15th Feb, 1909,

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Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

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BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pelope	17th Dec, 1908,
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Balsito	17th Jan, 1909,
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pelope	17th Feb, 1909,

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
WAKAMIYA MARU		T. Yamawaki	30th Nov	2nd Dec.
KAGESHIMA MARU		T. Arakawa	14th Dec	20th Dec, 1909,
MOYOEI MARU		J. Hauds	28th Dec	7th Jan

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

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J. S. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for [illegible] and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, [illegible] and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER "The Empire Ld., at No. Mission Row, Calcutta, and of "THE EMPIRE" may at the Office of "Gazette Ld."

...TIFICATIONS.

...ET FOR THE RELIEF OF ...ENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 536 of 1908.

In the matter of EBRAHIM HAJI JUSUB, OOMER HAJI JUSUB, SULEMAN HAJI JUSUB, HAJI NOOR MAHOMED EBRAHIM and ALI MAHOMED EBRAHIM, All of Bombay, Cutchi Memons, carrying on business in partnership opposite the Mang Idas Cloth Market and at Chuna, outside the Fort, under the styles or firms of EBRAHIM HAJI JUSUB, and HAJI NOOR MAHOMED EBRAHIM, adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of HAN ANMAL GOPALDAS, the Petitioning Creditors and all other creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents do ppear before this Honorable Court, on WEDNESDAY, the thirteenth day of January, One thousand nine hundred and nine, at half past eleven o'clock in the forenoon (S. T.,) either in person or by Counsel and show cause, if any, they and each of them have, why the order for adjudication of the said Insolvents made in this matter on the thirteeth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and eight, should not be revoked or set aside and why all other proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon, should not be annulled and discharged so far as the said Insolvents Oomer Haji Jusub, Suleman Haji Jusub and Ali Mahomed Ebrahim are concerned.

Dated this twenty-fifth day of November, One thousand nine hundred and eight.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Clerk of the Court.

COURT HOUSE, CLERK OF THE COURT'S OFFICE, Fort, Bombay, this 28th day of November, 1908.

NOTICE.

BENGAL COAL Co., LTD.

FROM date all SALES of COAL and COKE will be made by the Undersigned.

ANDREW YULE & Co.,
Bombay.

26th November, 1908.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP FIRST AND SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System at REDUCED RATES for CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

Return Tickets at Reduced fares will also be issued for horses from Bombay any Station, distant over 50 miles, on the Broad-gauge Section.

For particulars see Notices exhibited at Stations.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 3rd November, 1908.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a FARE and a HALF, will be issued between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for passengers to and from Stations between Bombay and Kalyan, both inclusive), from the 1st to the 31st December, 1908, and will be available for completion of the Return Journey up to the midnight of the 14th January 1909.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the undersigned.

H. C. RADFORD,
For General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

NOTICE.

THE ROYAL THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

OFFERS are invited for the LEASE for a term of years of the land upon which the above Theatre is now situate and which land is held on lease from the Trustees of the Seth Merwanji Framji Panday Charitable Funds, and is now in the occupation of Mr. Manockji Jivanji Master & Others as the Executors of the late Mahomedally Ebrahimji (the proprietors of the New Alfred Theatrical Company) under a Lease dated the 19th December, 1879, and made between Kerbajee Hormasji Bharucha of the one part and Eduljee Adurjee Homjee of the other part and which said lease expires on the 31st day of March, 1909.

For further particulars apply to Mr Nusserwanji Merwanji Panday, the Managing Trustee at Panday Sanatorium, Panday Road ; Colaba.—Dated this 20th day of November, 1908.

CRAWFORD BROWN & Co.,
Solicitors to the Trustees of
the MERWANJI FRAMJI PANDAY,
Charitable Funds.

JARRAH WOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, wherever it occurred.

A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had control ever his Capital once paid down.

Apply to—

...Y & CO.,
...ras and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

ABRIDGE PROSPECTUS.

MARSLAND, PRICE & COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED CAPITAL : RS. **6,00,000.**

Divided into

3,500 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each and 2,500 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each.

ISSUE OF 3,500—7 PER CENT. PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS 100 EACH.

THE PREFERENCE SHARES for which Subscriptions are now invited, will, in addition to their preferential claim to dividend (which will be cumulative), rank in priority to the Ordinary Shares in respect of repayment of Capital.

Preference Shareholders will have the option of exchanging their holdings into ordinary shares at any time within five years from the formation of the Company.

The Ordinary Shares will be issued as fully paid to the present partners in the firm of Messrs. Marsland, Price & Co., in part payment for the property, good-will, and assets transferred by them to the Company.

The profits of the Company available for distribution as dividend will, in the first place, be applied in paying to the holders of Preference Shares a cumulative dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the amount for the time being paid up or credited as paid up thereon, respectively ; next, in paying to the holders of Ordinary Shares a non-cumulative dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the amount for the time being paid up, or credited as paid up thereon, respectively ; thirdly, in paying to the holders of Preference and Ordinary Shares rateably a non-cumulative further dividend until the holders of shares of both classes shall have received a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the amount for the time being paid up or credited as paid up thereon, respectively ; and the surplus will be paid by way of additional dividend on the Ordinary Shares.

The Bank of India, Limited, and the Indian Specie Bank, Limited, Bombay, will receive applications for the Preference Shares available for subscription and will receive the deposit moneys and allotment Call on the said shares.

The Shares will be payable as follows :—

On Application Rs. 10 per Share.

On Allotment Rs. 25 per Share.

And the balance as may be required in Calls not exceeding Rs. 25, at intervals of not less than two months.

The Company will not go to allotment unless at least 2,500 Preference Shares are applied for.

Payments in advance of Calls will be received and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

It will be particularly observed that the present partners in the firm of Messrs. Marsland, Price & Co., who are the Vendors to the Company, take five-sixths of the consideration for the transfer made by them of the Buildings, Plant, Machinery and Good-will in ORDINARY Shares of the Company and they thereby show their confidence in the future of the Company.

DIRECTORS:—THE HON'BLE SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY, KNIGHT ; DWARKADASS DHARAMSEY, ESQ ; LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, ESQ ; CHUNILALL VIZBHUCANDASS MEHTA, ESQ., M.A., LL.B.; SHAPOORJI B. BROACHA, ESQ.; and R. A. WILLIS, ESQ. (will join the Board after allotment).

BANKERS:—THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LTD.

SOLICITORS:—MESSRS. LITTLE & COMPANY.

AGENTS:—MESSRS. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & COMPANY.

MANAGER:—J. J. MARSLAND, ESQ.

ENGINEER:—A. B. PRICE, ESQ., ASSOC., M.I.C.E

OFFICE AND WORKS:—NESBIT ROAD, MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company is intended to be formed and registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, for the purpose of acquiring as a going concern, as on the first day of September, 1908, and carrying on, developing, and extending in every desirable direction the well known business now being carried on under the firm name of Messrs. Marsland, Price and Co., together with the leasehold premises belonging thereto and situate at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay, and all the business assets of the Firm, the goodwill of the business, and the benefit of all subsisting contracts and Book debts, for a sum of Rs. 3,00,000, of which Rs. 2,50,000 is to be satisfied by the allotment of fully paid Ordinary Shares to that amount and the balance in cash, or half in cash and half in Preference Shares, as may be determined by the Directors.

The business of Messrs. Marsland, Price & Co., was commenced in the year 1900, and the Firm are now carrying on business on an extensive scale, as Constructional Engineers, Merchants, and Contractors; and the Firm are also owners of certain Patents, Patent Rights, and Agencies.

The property to be transferred by the Firm to the Company consists of the following :—

		Assets at 31st August, 1908.
(1)	Beneficial interest in lease of about 15,000 sq. yds. of land at Mazagon—Buildings thereon and elsewhere ... ... Rs.	85,705 10 0
(2)	Plant & Machinery ... ... „	2,04,023 10 2
(3)	Stock-in-trade and goods in transit, etc.. ... ... „	2,42,504 8 4
(4)	Book Debts and works in progress ... ... „	2,47,225 0 8
(5)	Government Paper, Port Trust Bonds, Cash Deposits and Cash „	1,86,169 1 3
(6)	Monorail Tramway and other Shares ... ... „	48,000 0 0
	Total ...Rs.	10,13,627 14 5

In addition the Company will acquire the good-will and profits on all contracts in which the Firm are or are likely to be interested.

The valuation of Items Nos. 1, 2, and 3 has been recently checked and confirmed on behalf of the Board by Mr. Kallianrai Shankarprasad and staff, and the original certificate regarding the same may be seen at the intended Registered Office of the Company.

It should be further noted that the members of the Firm, to show their confidence in the business and valuation of the assets, have agreed to accept Rs. 2,50,000 out of the total consideration in Ordinary Shares, thereby giving to Preference Shareholders a margin of security for their investment of about 30 per cent.

From the books of the Firm it can be seen that the turnover of the business as represented by bills rendered has been as under :—

From 1st January to 31st December	1902 ... Rs.	6,62,349	13	8
„ „ „ „	1903 ... „	8,24,495	0	0
„ „ „ „	1904 ... „	11,52,128	0	0
„ „ „ „	1905 ... „	11,70,666	0	0
„ „ „ „	1906 ... „	14,18,680	5	7
„ „ „ „	1907 ... „	16,16,000	9	0

These figures show the manner in which the business of the Firm has increased year by year, and it will be observed that the increase has been not only consistent but very rapid.

A Balance Sheet as at 31st August, 1908, has been prepared by the Firm and has been audited on behalf of the Directors by Mr. S. B. Bilimoria and Mr. K. S. Aiyar. This shows a balance in favour of the partners of Rs. 2,57,475-11-2. A profit and loss account has also been prepared for the 9 months ended 31st August, 1908, and shows net profits of Rs. 49,000, excluding the amount of Rs. 34,000 paid by way of interest on loans. The total profits were therefore Rs. 83,000 for 9 months, being at the rate of over Rs. 9,000 per mensem, which for a year of exceptionally dull trade must be considered very satisfactory. With the greater facilities for financing various departments of business that the Company when formed will have, it is estimated that the profits will be much higher, whilst on the present rates they will be more than four times sufficient to provide the interest on the Preference Shares.

Preference Shareholders will also have the option of exchanging their shares into Ordinary Shares at any time within five years from the formation of the Company, should they consider the prospect of larger dividends assured.

The firm of Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas & Co. will be the Agents of the Company for the period of fifteen years from the date of the registration of the Company and thereafter, until new Agents shall be appointed by the Company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and copies of the Agreements referred to in paragraphs 11, 12, and 13 above, also the Report on Valuation and Balance Sheet mentioned in the Prospectus, may be inspected at the Office of the Company, or certified copies may be seen at the Office of Mr. R. A. Willis, Rampart Row, Fort; and any person applying for any share in the Company, or who is allotted any share in the Company, will be deemed to have inspected the Memorandum and Articles of Association and the said Agreements, Valuation Statement, and Balance Sheets, and to have full notice of the contents thereof and all obligations assumed or to be assumed by the Company thereunder.

Applications for shares should be made on the form given below, which must be sent with the amount payable on application to the Company's Bankers.

If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned without deduction ; and if a partial allotment is made, the surplus will be applied towards the payment due on allotment.

Copies of the Prospectus and Forms of Application can be obtained at the Office of the Company, or from the Company's Bankers or Solicitors, or from the Office of Mr. R. A. Willis, Rampart Row, Fort.

20th November, 1908.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF
MARSLAND, PRICE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
C/O THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,
THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the Company's Bankers, The Bank of India, Limited / Indian Specie Bank, Limited, the sum of Rupees being a deposit of Rupees 10 per share on Preference Shares in the abovenamed Company, I/We request you to allot Me/Us that number of shares on the terms of the Company's Prospectus, dated 20th November, 1908, and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and I/We agree to accept the said shares or any smaller number that may be allotted to Me/Us and within seven days after allotment to pay the further instalment of Rupees 25 per share due on allotment. And I/We also agree to pay the balance due in respect of the said shares as and when called for in sums not exceeding Rupees 25 per share at intervals of not less than two months as mentioned in the said Prospectus, and I/We authorise you to register Me/Us as the holder (s) of the shares allotted to Me/Us hereunder.

(Signature) _____

(Name in full) _____

(Occupation) _____

(Address in full) _____

Date _____

N. B.—All cheques must be made payable to the Company and crossed to the Company's Bankers The Bank of India, Limited / Indian Specie Bank, Limited, Bombay.

MARSLAND PRICE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

Bankers' Receipt for Deposit on Application for Shares.

Received this day of 1908, from on account of MARSLAND PRICE AND COMPANY, LIMITED, the sum of Rupees being a deposit of Rupees 10 per share on application for Preference Shares of Rupees 100 each in the above Company. For The

Rs..... Accountant.

This form should be filled up and forwarded entire with cheque or cash to the Bankers of the Company, The Bank of India, Limited, or The Indian Specie Bank, Limited, Bombay.

UNRESERVED SALE.

A UNIQUE ASSEMBLAGE
OF
MAGNIFICENT ARTS AND CURIOS
OF
ANCIENT AND MODERN JAPAN
INCLUDING

Rare Specimens of Wood and Ivory Carving, Embroideries, Needle Works, Decorated Satsuma, Porcelain, Pottery, Silver and Cloisonne Ware ; Damscien, Gold Lacquered Work, Cherry and Bamboo Furniture,

representing different periods of Art.

ALL DIRECT FROM JAPAN

WILL BE OPEN FOR PUBLIC EXHIBITION
at the Rooms close to Messrs. JOST, Hornby Row, Fort,
FROM MONDAY, THE 30TH NOV. TO WEDNESDAY, THE 2ND DEC.
BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE
and the entire collection will be offered for sale by

PUBLIC AUCTION
WITHOUT RESERVE

ON THURSDAY, THE 3RD & FRIDAY, THE 4TH DEC. 1908.
BY

SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers.

The sale to commence at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), each day.

The collection is formed by the celebrated connoisseur Mr. S. Nomura of Kyoto and some of the articles are procured from ancient Japanese Temples and Museums, and it is the finest collection ever brought to this country by this noted collector.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S
THREE STARS
WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS :
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

The following popular and well known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. Robertson Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Leith, can be had wholesale from

CROFT MODY & CO.

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)

O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.

O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY.

G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed, Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 310,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
AGENT.

BOMBAY H.O., BOMBAY, 1908.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,526,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Yokohama	Saigon.
Bombay	Singapore.	Shanghai.	
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Tientsin.	
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Hankow.	
Madras.	Batavia.	Yokohama.	
Rangoon	Sourabaya.	Kobe	
Colombo	Manilla.	New York.	
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).		
Thaiping (Perak).	Honkong.		
Ipoh (Perak).			

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods as rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. J. GREIG, AGENT.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA. LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Arima-Hotel	Moji	Peking
Changchun	Osaka	San Francisco
Chefoo	Penang (Malacca)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Shimoseki	Tientsin
Hankow	Singapore	Tokio
Hiogo	Tientsin	
Honolulu	New York	
Hongkong	Tokio	
Kobe	Wuchang (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS :—

The Bank of England ; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld ; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE— *Manager.*
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business & Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SLINGSBY'S TRUCKS.

Fitted with Patent Sliding Wheel
FOR
COTTON MILLS, FACTORIES, RAILWAYS, DOCKS, GODOWNS, ETC.

Large Assortment on View.

W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor.....MAURICE E. BANDMANN.
YET ANOTHER SUCCESS.
THE ELPHINSTONE BIOSCOPE
WITH
THE OLYMPIC GAMES.
FIRST TIME
SHOWN IN INDIA.
Don't fail to see this Film.
The Quicksands of Mount St. Michael,
A Dramatic Film of Intense Interest.

OLD AUNT SALLY.
A roar from start to finish.

The Largest show of Films ever seen at one performance in Bombay.
Perfect Delineation. No Flickering.

3 SHOWS DAILY. 3

7 to 8. 8-30 to 9-30. 10 to 11. P.M.
Full Band and Scenic effects.
PRICES AS USUAL.
OUR NEXT CHANGE IS WEDNESDAY.

THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

Is the only place where the Public can really enjoy a very pleasant hour.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 (S. T).
With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF
The Most Thrilling Events of the World,
The Most Beautiful of Realistic Scenery,
AND
THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

TELEPHONE No. 1129.

MADAME
ALICE GOMEZ.

OWING to continued indisposition the CONCERT fixed for Dec. 1st.

IS POSTPONED.

The date will be announced as early as possible.

Further particulars apply to
S. ROSE and Co.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE

OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUSIVE SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowleged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,

As these films will not be repeated again.

PRICES of ADMISION—1 as. 2 as. Re 1 & Rs. 2.

BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man ?

If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK :—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES :—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Opp. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin ; Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER ! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good economical and easy going Machine.—G. D. Mariman, Hedravel Doorus.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. O. S. writes from LONDON :—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection.) "KADI" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPROPIO Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 1 and Rs. 2 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and open part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 505, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 6. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, etc., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Statements of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

CHRISTMAS TOYS, XMAS CARDS, XMAS SWEETS, CRACKERS, NUTS and all kinds of Fruits, also large assortment of Fancy Goods, suitable for Xmas Presentation.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of england and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand ; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Modeye Street, and are now located at 4 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies a Motive power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and expediting work. The Management is therefore able to offer Consistent expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FLOWER SEEDS—Phlox, Pinks, Pansy, and other Winter annuals in choicest strains. Fresh supply, just received. PALEKAR & Co. Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watta, and Short Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Pareka, Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 403, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. Oliv Mill and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in various Ghats. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable Mill Hands Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Gunners and Mahomedan Servants who do not eat pork. See Bombay Rs. 3, Mazagon. Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. 4, St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

HOUSE OR FLAT.—WANTED, from beginning of February, House, Flat, or sitting Room, 2 Bedrooms, 1 Dressing-room, furnished, for about six weeks. Address "P." care of this Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—A Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information. Steam-boat and Dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A coloured Map of India, showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price Eleven Annas. Apply to the Bombay Gazette Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Records Printing Works, 7, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large or small lots with name of Company included. Apply at "THE" BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete record of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and As. 8 and higher.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxurious provision for the convenience and comforts of Gentlemen. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 3. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per 1000 ; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per 1000. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO BE LET, in Wheeler's Buildings, 4 large OFFICE ROOMS, on the

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, almirahs, cupboards, chest-of-drawers, hat and bookstands, iron safes, iron bedsteads, cradle, ebonized grand piano by Kaps, 25 volume Encyclopædia Britannica, 9th Edition, phonograph bangle shaving machine, Densmore Typewriter in perfect order, 2 Jost's fans and 4 glass book-cases.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the effects of the late Mr. A. Warden, consisting of 1 bull-terrier dog, "Pat," 1 bull bitch, "Milstone Zoe," and nine puppies of the above mentioned dogs born on 26th July last.

The above can be seen at Messrs. Stephens & Sons, Girgaum.

Also the effects of the late Mr. Charles E. Parker, consisting of leather trunk, books, Webley revolver with cartridges, masonic case, field photo frames, wearing apparels, coats, boots, hats, gladstone bag and other odds and ends.

By order of the adjusters and on account of the Insurrance office concerned—

A quantity of damaged pieces of check and gunneys salved from the late fire at Champagully.

At 3 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 rubber-tyred light vis-a-vis.
1 glass fronted Broughame.
1 Carriage made to order of the best English materials by Pestonji Press.
On account of an Estate.
1 pair dog terrier with 4 pups a few days old, and 8 pups about 7 months old.

AUCTION SALE of FANCY GOODS, TERRA COTTA and BRONZE FIGURES, WALL PLATES, etc.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medow Street, Fort, next to old Agra Bank Lane, the following fancy goods such as Terra-cotta figures, clocks, gold-plated watches, dressing and hand bags, lady's companions, dolls, toys, dressed pictures, binoculars, plateware etc.

The above is on view.

GOOD FOR MUSEUMS.

VALUABLE OLD CHINESE PORCELAINS and CURIOS, a very Fine Collection of rare pieces, mostly from Tientsin and Pekin loot, bought from the interior of China.

Under instructions from Mr. James David, the representative of Li Fong Ming of Shanghai, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction without reserve, at Church Gate Street, Fort, next to the Punjab National Bank (Daly House), on THURSDAY, the 10th December next, at 2 p.m. (S.T.)

A valuable collection just landed from China of old Chinese porcelains and curios, consisting of fine specimens of Ming, Kanghi, Yung Ching, Kien Loong, Kea King and Taskwang Periods, in 5 colors, blue and white, sang de bouf, yellow, black, green, &c., &c. such as, vases, quaint rice bowls, wall plates, Snuff bottles, Joanes, gold inlaid incense burners, dragon embossed brass vases, table screens, and JADE STONES.

Finely engraved brass screens in carved wood frames, Hawthorn decorated ginger jars, also fine color and black jars and Astor bottles, garden seats, richly decorated figures, jardiniers, flower pots, opium pipes, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the above fine collection will be exhibited for public inspection four days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 155 BALES OF COTTON, TWILLS AND CHECKS.

Messrs SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st day of December, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms at No. 21 Medows Street, Fort, the following bales of piece-goods in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

By order of Sha Lukmidas Morarji, the Piece-Goods Commission Agent of the Manockji Petit Mill and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser Sha Vadilal Gokulbhoy of Vithalvadi, next to Mulji Jaitha Market.

29 Bales each 60 pices 26—24 yards No. 462. Cotton Check of the Bomonji Petit Mills.

47 Bales each 60 pieces 27in. 27 by 24 yards No. 650,6 Bleach Twill of the Bamonji Petit's Mills.

51 Bales 50 the risk pieces 25 by 24 yds. Checks No. 462 of the Manockji Petit Mills.

Also by order of the Moolji Lukhmidass on account and at the risk of the said defaulting purchaser Vadial Gokulbhoy.

28 Bales each 60 pieces 27 by 24 yards, White Twill No. 650 of the Century Mills.

Terms of sale—A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of knocking down the lot to the purchaser and balance to be paid within 3 days and goods should be cleared away by the purchaser from the Godowns at Ganesh Wadi, out of Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction,
Suit No. 593 of 1906.

Mr. Karsondass Pursotumdass .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Mr. Ahmad Esmail Munshi & others...Defendants.

Under instructions and by order of Mr. A. M. Kajiji, Special Commissioner, appointed in the above Suit herein and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 9th day of June, 1908, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co will, on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of December, 1908, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their office No. 21, Medows Street, in the presence of the said Special Commissioner all the right, title and interest of Ahmed Esmail Munshi in the properties mentioned in Lot No. 1 or in the sale proceeds of such of the properties as have been sold and the right, title and interest of Munoherabha Bomonji Chothia in his Life Assurance Policy, dated the 6th day of May 1904 bearing No. 59400 mentioned in Lot No. 2.

For full particulars of the properties and conditions of sale apply at the office of Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, Medows Street, Prince Building.

1. Property situate at Dantar Mohla, Old Nagpada Lane in Bombay bearing Ward No. 2750, Street Nos. 542-546, admeasuring 281-25 yards.

2 Property situate at Rander bearing A. tiko 7 Survey No. 138.

3 Property at Rander bearing A. tiko 4 Survey No. 73

4 Agricultural Land at Rander bearing Survey Nos. 14, 17, 21 and 20.

5 Property situate at Rangoon in Ekmat Rajidan Street, bearing lot No. 15, Block Street, House No. 15.

6 Property at Rangoon in Ekmat Street House No.16.

*7 Shares in Surti Bada Bazar Co., Ltd., of Rangoon bearing Nos. 219 to 278.

*8. Property at Janjiker Street in Bombay, bearing B Ward No. 101.

*9. Property at Jinjiker Street in Bombay, bearing B Ward No. 103.

*10. Property at Dawd Kaji Mohla in Bombay, bearing B Ward house No. 123-125.

*11. Property at Dawod Kaji Street in Bombay, bearing B Ward, house No. 127-129.

*12. Property at Mahim, bearing Ward No. 2-221, Survey No. 1-42.

13. Property at Rander in Dwri Mohla, bearing A tiko No. 7 Survey No. 160.

*14. Shares in Surti Bada Bazar Co. Ltd., of Rangoon, bearing No. 1578 to 1619 and 13 shares in Aron Bazar Co., Ltd., of Rangoon.

*15. Property at Memon Wada in Bombay, B Ward No. 633, St. No. 69-71.

16. Cash and Ornaments.

*17. Amount due by Esmail Umerji under his Mortgage, dated 23rd March 1890.

Amount due by Haji Azam Gulam Husein Pipardy.

Amount due by one Khatizabai Hafiz of Rander.

18. And all other properties in Bander, Bombay, or elsewhere the subject matter of the several suits pending in the High Court and Court of Sub-judges at Surat. Whether the same have been specifically hereinabove described or not.

The Properties marked with an asterisk are believed to be sold.

LOT. No 2.

Life Insurance Policy, dated the 6th day of May 1904, bearing No. 59,400 in the name of Munoherabaw Bomonji Chothia.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, attorneys to the Mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER

REGINA PILSENER BRAND.

From the famous SENOSETSCH BREWERY, near TRIESTE, a High Class Light Beer, free from Injurious Ingredients, Healthy and Very Pleasant to the Taste.

Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, **R. DITMAR,** Bombay.

Also obtainable locally from D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Merk, Miss Seabald, Mrs. Marquis, and infant, Messrs. Thorburn, Best, and Minnett, Mrs. Hanford and infant, Mr. Grossmann, Mr. Smith, Miss Aldredge and 101 deck.

THE steamer Kt. Templar, 4,601 tons, Captain J. A. Bellett, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goalpara, 1,358 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, etc., with a general cargo and 80 deck passengers.

THE steamer Kalibia, 3,149 tons, Captain F. Walker, sailed on Saturday, for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steamer Nizam, 3,041 tons, Captain J. P. Toms, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Shah Line steamer Shah Jehan, Captain C. Webb, which had put back from Sea owing to some defect in her machinery sailed on Saturday for Jedah, with pilgrims.

THE steamer Kilkerran, 2,413 tons Captain S. Smith, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's. steamer Mohammadi 1,252 tons, Captain P. S. Primrose arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jedah with balias and 2 cabin and 7 deck passengers.

THE steamer Kauzler, 1,864 tons, Captain H. Nicholson, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Mikindani with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 376 deck passengers.

NEW DOCK WORKS.

A floating pipe line in connection with the new dredgers "Jinga" and "Kalu" is joined up and placed in position on the site of the new reclamation at Sewree for trial purposes—this line will be lighted at night with red lamps placed about every 200 feet apart. Vessels and boats should not pass between the dredgers and the shore.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Red breast...Comdr J A Shutter ...Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 28.

Arcadia.....3574 Hayward .....P & O Co
Africa.....1302 .....Morrison M M & Co
Assaye.....4359 Doniet .....P & O Co
Canadur .....2936 Gubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evensen.....W & A Graham & Co
Congella .....2022 House .....R A Willis
Cintra .....1917 .....Kaeclurn.....M M & Co
Cheribass.....3992 Wadge.....M Mackenzie & Co
Fife .....2194 Harrison.....The Bombay Co
mora orva.....2572 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Ipswick .....515 Webb .....S Shah S N & Co
Girley Bank ...2092 Kerr.....W & A G & Co
Kt Templar...4601 Gihlle.....W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lawada...2134 Lane .....M M & Co
Linga...951 Rothwell ...Karachi .....30-11 M M & Co
Nawab.....2041 Olden-Col .....T M & Co
Onda.....3410 Dagge ...Calcutta...M M & Co
Ramufels...3,523 Krippner.....W & A G & Co
Rohilla Captain Smith.....Soupton 3-12 Transport
Strathgarry .....2340 Stanhope .....W & A G & Co
Shah Nujam...2761 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin .....Shah S N Co
Sutherland ...2377 Parlott.....W & A G & Co
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb .....Shah S N Co
Strathness.....2812 Lamont.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Visigoth.....2613 Rule .....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Hidalgo	2476	Boxhall	Hull via K'chi	2-12	F M & Co
B Bezwada	3270	Tebrocq	...Rangoon	9-12	M M &Co
C&R City of Manchester	3563	Fundley	.....		D'kirk
					I-12 K N & Co
D & E Goalpara	1359	Elton	...P Gulf	30-11	M M & Co
G Naseri	912	Le Miere	.....P Gulf	30-11	B & P S N Co
H Firoozi	2006	Watson	...Jaddah	1-12	...B & P S N Co
K Praasident	...2086	Muhlbaner	...Zanzibar	4-12	A S N Woolwich
...1845	Stoker	...Fleetwood	2-12	R A Willis	
P Rinaldo	...3792	Pickring	...Hull	1-12	F M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Mackinnun	3049	Burber	.....Chittagong 30-11 F M & Co
2 Olympia	...3269	O'borne	...L'pool...11-12...W & A Graham & Co
4 Sandon Hall	...3293	Main	...Hull...8-12.....K Nixon & Co
6 Islanda	3361	Robertson	.....K'chi...28-11...M Mackenzie & Co
7 Africa	...2470	Badessich	...Trieste...1-12 A L S N Co
8 Santhia	3321	Thomson	...K'chi...4-12 M M & Co
9 Warturn	..3137	Schmidt	...H'buurg .....1-12 W & A G & Co
10&11 City of London	5693	Whish	...Antwerp ...3-12 K Nixon & Co
12 Egypt	...4178	...Summers	...London 5-12...P & O Co
15 Yetorofu Maru	3067	Sato	Kobe...30-11 N Y Kaisha
16 Arabistan	1821	Edmondson	Trieste 5-12 M M & Co

Dock Gate

Clematis .....3329 Davies.....James Mackintoss & Co

H W P D

Mahanadi.....547 Ahmed.....K'chi.....Mangalore B S N Co Ld
Ponani...552 Samseodin B'nagar. 28-11...B O N Co Ld

M W D D

Kt Templar...4602 Billet...Calcutta ...30-11 K N & Co

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Linga s	Rothwell.....	Karachi, Nov 26

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Sirdhana.....	LeGrand	Rangoon
	Majidi	Coates.....	Jedah
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden
	Kalibia	Walker	Karachi
29	Nizam	Tems	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Saturday :—

Steamer Kt Templar, Billett for Calcutta.
" Goalpara, Elton for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Alexandria, for Genoa &c.
" Bezwada, for Calcutta &c.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	From
13	Walhalla	Calcutta
18	Clan Grant	Liverpool
19	Ballochmyle	Calcutta
23	Pentakota	Nagapaiam
24	Tara	Rangoon
24	Clan Ross	Coast
28	Umlazi	Calcutta

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, from Singapore left Penang on the 27th instant for Bombay.

Also this Co's steamer Isabia, left Penang for Singapore and Hongkong on the 27th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Delhi, with the China Mails is expected to arrive at Bombay at 10 a.m. to-day (Monday).

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—1,000 cwts linseed, Glades and Co ; 195 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 7 casks condiments, M. Poonjiajee and Sons ; 500 cwts myrabollams, G. M. Merchant and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—37 casks condiments, M. Poonjajee and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Sandon Hall s—10,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Brothers ; 4,411 cwts castorseed, 16,998 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of London s—698 bales cotton, 640 bales castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Sandon Hall s—4,000 cwts bone, R. Kaderbhoy ; 55 bales cotton, A. Moritz and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—153 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Alexandria s—406 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 1,004 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 100 tons old iron, T. Hakimjee and Sons.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—2 cwts mother of pearl shells, M. Jafferbhoy ; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Arabistan s—2,000 cwts linseed, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—300 bales cotton, G. Tejpal and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 30th November.

There will be a parade for all members at the Riding School to-morrow Tuesday the 1st proximo, at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 30th November.

507.—DRILLS.

Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at the B V A Club Apollo Bunder at 4-30 p. m. on Saturday next the 5th December 1908 and proceed to Middle Ground for Battery Drill on the 6" Mk VII Guns.

Dress—Khaki and Caps.

E. E. CO.

The E. E. Company will parade at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 1st December at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Electric Light Manning.

508.—PROFICIENCY CLASS.

The Proficiency will meet at the B. V. A. Club on Thursday the 3rd Proximo at 7 p. m.

509.—STRENGTH.

The following members having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to E. E. Coy. No. 52 Sapper H. Parsons.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 30th November.

574.—Detail for the week ending Saturday the 5th proximo :—

To-day Monday 30th instant—" M " Coy. parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

2 " K " Coy (Scottish High School) parade on Coy parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

3 Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Tuesday 1st prox—Commanding Officer's Parade.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.

Subject—Company Drill and Fire Discipline.

Sections 59 to 74 Part II Infantry Training 1905.

2 " I " Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Wednesday 2nd prox.—" H " Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4 p.m.

Thursday 3rd prox.—"I" "K" and "M" Coy. parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.

Friday, 4th prox.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

2 " H " Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p.m.

575 Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on Saturday the 5th and Sunday the 6th proximo.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 10th October, 1908, amounted to Rs. 1,890 being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 10. The total earnings from 1st January to 10th October, 1908, were Rs. 26,751, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,777.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 10th October, 1908, amounted to Rs. 4,626, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 184. The total earnings from 1st January to 10th October, 1908, were Rs. 59,870, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 634.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 10th October, 1908, amounted to Rs. 14,497, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 2,595. The total earnings from 1st January to 10th October, 1908, were Rs. 1,53,428, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 20,371.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEGBIE—November 23, at Naini Tal, the wife of A. F. K. Begbie, United Provinces Police, of a son.

ARNOWITZ—November 24, at 7-2, Short Street, Calcutta, the wife of J. Arnowitz, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HARVEY—DOWNING—November 16, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Darjeeling, by the Rev. Father Peal, S.J., Alexander Fordyce Harvey, Indian State Railways, fifth son of John Dingwall Fordyce Harvey, of Calcutta and Aberdeen, to Marguerite Caroline, sixth daughter of Clifford Young Downing, of Purneah.

DEATHS.

HUSBAND—November 21, at Ajmer, Rajputana, John Husband, F. R. C. S. E., C. I. E., after 38 years' service in the United Free Church, of Scotland Mission.

MILWRIGHT—November 29, at Rawalpindi, Charles Byson, the infant son of Sub-Conductor and Mrs. Milwright.

H. T. BINKS,
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AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 55m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 3-55m., 4-3a. Low water, 10-35m., 9-45a.

St. Andrew's Day.

Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p. m.

Cathedral Girls' High School, Sale of Work, 5 p.m.

Bandmann's Theatre, the Elphinstone Bioscope,

Excelsior Cinemstograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Nov. 30th, in Perigee, 8h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, December 1.—Madame Alice Gomez's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Cathedral Girls' High School, Sale of Work, 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 56m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 4-56m., 5-27a. Low water, 11-54m., 11-14a.

Wednesday, December 2.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-30 p. m. Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, lecture on "The Attack of the Seedees upon Bombay," 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 56m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 6-3m., 6-58a. Low water, 1-0a.

Thursday, December 3.—Bombay Steam Navigation Company, adjourned Ordinary and Extraordinary Meetings, 4 and 4-15 p. m. Empire Bazar, Town Hall, 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 57m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 7-13m., 8-18a. Low water, 0-51m., 1-55a.

Friday, December 4.—Empire Bazar, Town Hall 4 p. m. Sun rises. 6h. 57m. Sun Sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 8-16m., 9-20a. Low water, 2-12m., 2-43a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Africa", will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 12 noon on the 1st December 1908. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

THE NAWAB OF SACHIN:—Their Highnesses The Nawab Saheb and Begum Saheba of Sachin arrived on Saturday evening with a large retinue and are residing at "Hashmat Mohal," Chowpatty, the property of Mr. M. A. Rogay. Their Highnesses intend staying to the end of January. We hear that His Highness The Nawab Saheb will take up duties as Honorary A.D.C. at Government House during his stay.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

Messrs. Marcks and Co., Limited, with the very commendable enterprise that is a feature of their systematic endeavours to do everything in their power to meet the varied requirements of all classes of the community, have sent us for review a copy of what is published as "A Seasonable List" of Christmas and New Year Gifts, which forms "a haphazard selection from the largest stock in the East of Novelties which are suitable also for Wedding, Birthday, and Complimentary Souvenirs." A feature of the publication is that the goods are classified in separate pages up to a given price on each page, so that no one need wander through the list, as is not unusually necessary with regard to the usual style of Catalogues and Price Lists, to find something suitable within a particular price. For instance, while on one page articles below the value of Rs. 10 are given, on other pages are seen similar ranges of price for articles below in value Rs. 22, Rs. 40, and so on progressively up to Rs. 350, which must be admitted to be of great facility and advantage to intending purchasers, who could not do better than scrutinise Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s List before making their selections for the ensuing festive season. We have been asked to state that these Lists will be supplied to those who send a postcard expressing their desire to be supplied with a copy. It is excellently illustrated and conveys to the mind at a glance the articles represented.

ANTONIO DE'SOUZA SCHOOL.

Prize Distribution.

THE prize-distribution of the Antonio de'Souza School, took place on Saturday in a beautiful shamiana in the compound of the Gloria Church, Masagon. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman presided, and there was a large number of ladies and gentlemen present.

An interesting programme of recitation was gone through by the children. The Rev. Father M. Dea then read the report, which among other things stated that the School opened in January last with 147 students on its rolls, and it closed with 158. The corresponding figures for last year were 120 and 121 respectively. Of the 158 pupils 84 were boys and 74 girls. Among them they had Christians, Parsis, Hindus, Mussulmans and Jews. The figures were satisfactory. The annual inspection by Mr. Hesketh, the Active Inspector of European Schools, Bombay and Central Provinces, was held on the 25th January last. He was pleased to observe in his report that "the School showed signs of careful and painstaking teaching." Among the Patrons and well-wishers of the School the Bishop of Demaun who as absent in Europe took the first place. The Management were very grateful to his Lordship as also to the Rev. Father Pera, the Vicar General, who had on several occasions unostentatiously rendered great help both pecuniary and otherwise. The Management themselves availed of this occasion to thank the benefactors, among them they must particularly mention Mr. M. F. Mullen who had never refused anything that was in his power to grant. Besides these gentlemen many others, ladies and gentlemen, had lent a helping hand ; to each and every one of them they begged to convey their sincerest thanks. Their special thanks were due to Mrs. Beaman for gracing the occasion with her presence. In conclusion they tendered their cordial thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman for presiding at the Distribution and to the ladies and gentlemen generally who had helped to make the gathering a success.

Mrs. Beaman then distributed the prizes to the successful pupils.

The Chairman in addressing the meeting said it gave him a real pleasure to be there that night, and greater still to be invited to fill the president's chair. He believed it to be the truest compliment to him to be invited to take part in prize-distributions, social gatherings and other various functions among the different communities. He was happy to say that he had among all classes and communities of this great city, many real friends, and they showed their friendship towards him when they invited him to functions like that. He had not many opportunities of coming in contact with members of the Goanese community, but he was always glad to show his interest in their progress and welfare. It was a peculiarly interesting community; it made no parade of its qualities; it did not advertise itself; but it possessed, among others, two sterling qualities, namely those of honest, hard work and loyalty. He believed that in this vast continent of India, inhabited by many diverse communities, embittered by many racial feuds, the Goanese community set a very admirable example to other communities, of unsectarianism and catholicity of understanding, by admitting, without hesitation, to the school, children of other communities. The Goanese community had displayed these qualities, which they all should cultivate in this cosmopolitan Empire. He thought the other communities might take a lesson from the Goanese community in that respect. It appeared from the report that had just been read that the school was doing very good work and that it showed an improvement on the work of the previous year. He again expressed his thanks for the great honour they had done Mrs. Beaman and himself.

Mr. L. De'Souza, in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman and Mrs. Beaman, said that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman occupied a very high position in Bombay officially and socially and always took a great interest in everything calculated to benefit the public and especially in popular education.

The proposition was carried with acclamation, and the proceedings terminated.

ST. XAVIER'S SCHOOL.

Distribution of Prizes.

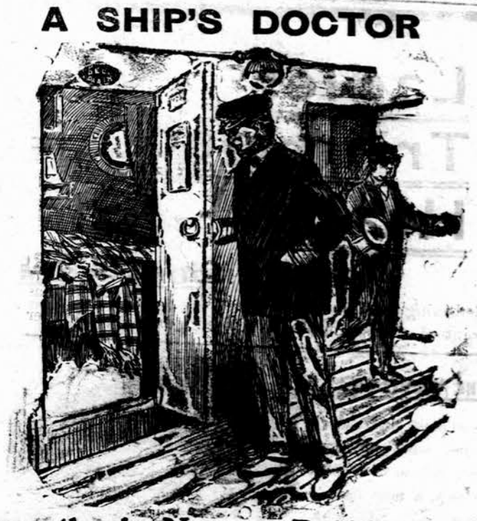
The Hon'ble Mr. Basil Scott, the Chief Justice of Bombay, presided at the annual distribution of Prizes to the students of the St. Xavier's High School on Friday evening when a large number of ladies and gentlemen including the parents of the students and others interested in the institution were present.

Father Martin, the Principal of the School, read the report for the last year which contained the opinion expressed by Mr. Hesketh, the Inspector of European Schools, that the results of the examinations testified to efficient teaching, that the school deserved its high reputation, and that he had seen evidence throughout of an earnest endeavour to make it successful.

The Chief Justice, after giving away the prizes, alluded to the illness of Lady Clarke and regretted that that deplorable cause had prevented His Excellency the Governor from presiding at the function that evening, as was originally announced. He was sure that those present would all join him in hoping that Lady Clarke's health would speedily improve. Apart from this sorrowful cause of his presence that evening he welcomed the occasion for being present there to support so great an institution as the St. Xavier's College. Every one in Bombay and in Western India was familiar with the work which the High School and its cognate collegiate institution and the St. Mary's College were doing. The St. Xavier's School had been in existence in Bombay for the past forty years. It was founded in 1869, and the progress had been great and continuous. It started with 300 pupils on its rolls. Ten years later, the number of students was over 600, and after another decade the school had more than 900 students. In 1900 the number of scholars on the rolls of the school was 1,100 pupils. For the last year the school showed 1,400 pupils. Every year a number of students had been refused admission for want of space. The scholars were representatives of all classes and creeds in the city, and they all worked together with the greatest harmony. The school was proud to possess an excellent record in the success of its students, a number of them being now members of the Indian Civil Service. It was a record of which the world famous Society to which the school owed its foundation may well be proud. The success was but natural as the Fathers who taught in the school set a good example of devotion to duty and self-sacrifice to their pupils. Nothing could be better than for the students to have the daily and constant example of the Fathers before them. To this example they must attribute the high moral tone which was the characteristic, in the opinion of those who were best fitted to express it, of the St Xavier's High School.

On the motion of Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersay a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed and the proceedings terminated.

A SHIP'S DOCTOR



Neurasthenia, Nervous Debility, Depression, Malaria—

A guarantee—a *positive* assurance! That is the strong point of this week's letter, which is emphatic and definite, and leaves no doubt of our correspondent's meaning. The letter means *certainty*, it means that a qualified, skilled and experienced man assures every reader that for Nervous Disorders, Phosferine is the *pre-eminent specific* which Royal Physicians, Nurses, and all classes of people recognise it to be. Dr. Butler's letter means, also, that the medical profession have the utmost confidence in the remedial efficacy of Phosferine: it means, further, the *certainty* that anyone will unfailingly derive benefit from Phosferine. From all parts of the world practical men and women write with the best of authority, the *authority of personal experience*, earnestly declaring, alike with Dr. Butler, that for Neurasthenia, Nervous Debility, and Nervous Disorders generally, Phosferine is absolutely the most speedy, reliable, and permanent restorative of nervous force human skill has yet contrived.

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P. Butler, Esq., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.I., &c., late Medical Officer of the P. & O. S.S. *Somali, Osiris, Pera*, &c., writes:—"I have used Phosferine in my practice in the treatment of Neurasthenia, nervous debility, and depression from Malaria, acute disease, overwork, and various other causes. I have found it a most valuable nervous tonic and restorative, and can confidently recommend it in such cases."—July 9, 1908.

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Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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as per illustration a charming and becoming Hat, wire shape covered chiffon and trimmed Ribbon and lace with tiny tips, in Black, White or any colour.

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Handsome Black chiffon Hat as per illustration made on wire shape and trimmed with chiffon and Ribbons with fall at back and 2 Handsome feather Plumes, made in Black and White to suit any face.

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PARRY, SMITH & CO.,

NOVELTY MILLINERS, BOMBAY.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

INDO-CEYLON RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.

"The Madras Mail":—The meeting of Their Excellencies the Governers of Madras and Ceylon at Mandapam and Rameswram yesterday (Nov. 25) will be a memorable one, if, as is hoped, it leads to the settlement of some of the many question which surround the proposal to improve the communications between India and Ceylon. The engineering problems are not very abstruse, there being no question as to the feasibility of the chief schemes connected with the project to connect Mandapam, in India, with Manaar, in Ceylon viz., the crossing of the mile wide gap between the mainland of India and Pamban, the nearest point on the Island of Rameswram and the ferry service between Rameswram Island and the coast of Ceylon. The chief problem is to decide on the best possible scheme, taking into consideration the question of cost and the difficulty of obtaining funds for railway works in these days. Their Excellencies have the advantage of the best advice available, for Mr. T. R. Winne, the President of the Railway Board, Mr. F. D. Fowler, Secretary to the Madras Government P. W. D. (Railway), and the leading authorities of the South Indian and Ceylon Railways were all present at the preliminary conferences held at Mandapam and Thonitorai yesterday and they have accompanied Their Excellencies to Rameswram Island to-day.

When the idea of extending the Madura-Mandapam Branch of the South Indian Railway across the Pamban reef to the Island of Rameswram was originally proposed, the chief objects in view were the construction of a harbour on the southern side of the island, to be called Port Ampthill, which it was said would afford facilities which no harbour on the Indian mainland could give, and, secondly to give access to the sacred shrine of Rameswram, one of India's seven most sacred places. On another occasion the main reason given for the submission of the costly scheme was that it would "place Southern India in close connection with the greater part of the Eastern shipping trade." The construction of the proposed line was urged, in fact, on account of the benefits that would accrue to India, the interests of Ceylon not, apparently, being taken into much account. This view prevailed on the last occasion when a Governor of Madras, Lord Ampthill, visited the spot, and as the Ceylon authorities did not seem disposed to extend their railway to Manaar in the near future, tt was suggested that steamers should ply daily between Port Ampthill and Colombo, thus superseding the route via Tuticorin. In November, 1905, however, the Ceylon Government proposed that the South Indian Railway Company should construct a line of railway from its terminus on Rameswram Island to Manaar, which was to be connected by the Ceylon Government wiih Trincomallee. This idea was primarily due to the Report of a Commission of Ceylon planters which visited Southern India to enquire how best it might improve the supply of South Indian labourers to the island. Ever since this proposal was put forward the importance of the Indo-Ceylon connection has dwarfed all other considerations, and the Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway subsequently decided that it was necessary that the whole question should be reconsidered, "in view of the altered circumstances which had arisen in consequence of the practical determination of the Ceylon Government to extend their railway system to Manaar."

When the extension to Rameswram was first conceived the intention was to build a solid causeway with a swing bridge across the Pamban Pass, and a line of railway to Rameswram with a branch to and a pier at a place to be called Port Ampthill, from which, as stated above, steamers were to run to Colombo. Subsequently, it was proposed to provide a short canal instead of the pier, in which the steamers to and from Colombo might be loaded and unloaded direct from a quay wall, the Pamban Pass being crossed by a solid causeway with a swing bridge. This scheme, however, rapidly developed into the ambitious project of a canal for ocean-going steamers of all kinds and it was at the same time proposed to close the Pamban Pass entirely and provide a swing bridge across the canal for the Rameswram railway. Yet another scheme was submitted for a shallow draft canal with a swing bridge across it to accommodate the railway and a solid causeway across the entire Pamban Pass; but Mr. Benton, the present Inspector-General of Irrigation in India, to whom this proposal was referred, expressed the opinion that the canal, as designed, would not prove a suitable substitute for the Pamban Pass. This point gave rise to considerable difference of opinion, one school of engineers considering that a solid causeway would effect the velocity of the current through the Pamban Channel, while another considered that it would have no such effect. Eventually the Railway Board decided that the Pamban Pass was not to be closed until it had been demonstrated to conviction that the canal was an adequate substitute for the Pamban Pass.

The direct Indo-Ceylon connection being now the chief object in view, Port Ampthill was no longer a necessity, a jumping-off ground for the proposed ferry service between the Rameswram and Manaar islands becoming the important factor. At this the Directors of the South Indian Railway Co. advocated the abandonment of the canal and the substitution of a viaduct with a swing bridge across the Pamban Pass. To such an arrangement no serious objection can be raised, it is pointed out, by either set of Engineers or by the Marine authorities; and while it does away with the necessity of a canal it will certainly cost very much less than would the causeway and canal combined, the swing bridge being common to each scheme. The estimates for the canal and causeway have been altered from time to time and the tendency has always been for them to increase. At present, the revised estimate for a canal, causeway and swing bridge over the canal stands at Rs. 45 1/2 lakhs, while it is estimated that a viaduct could be constructed with a rolling bridge of the Scherzer type, worked by electricity, to accommodate the railway—which seems to be all that is required—for about Rs. 11 1/2 lakhs. The abandonment of the canal project and the carrying out of the scheme for the viaduct thus seems the most sensible arrangement, for besides effecting a saving to the State of Rs. 34 lakhs it could be proceeded with at once and could be completed in about two years, while the canal scheme would mean considerable delay till the Marine authorities were satisfied as to its adequacy as a substitute for the Pamban Pass and would take at least five years to complete. The new scheme seems, indeed, to have everything in its favour, i.e., simplicity, economy, efficiency without risk and the saving of much precious time. By this means the whole object of the present scheme, the bringing of India and Ceylon closer together, could be speedily effected; and if at some future date it was deemed advisable to proceed with the Port Ampthill and maritime canal scheme, with a view to providing this Presidency with a fine harbour, and, as has been suggested, "place Southern India in close connection with the greater part of the Eastern shipping trade," there would be nothing in the present project to interfere with its success. It will be a matter of money, of course, and judging by the estimates hitherto framed regarding it, it will be a very much more costly undertaking than the proposed viaduct and bridge in the Pamban Straits, while the prospective gain thereform is doubtful. Indeed, the scheme has been condemned as holding out no prospects of being a commercial success.

Another costly link in the chain connecting India with Ceylon which has been suggested is the construction of a solid and impervious structure across the shallows and islands of Adam's Bridge; but as to whether this is feasible or not is again a matter of controversy between the Engineers. While some have expressed doubts as to whether any structure, exposed as it would be to the full force of both monsoons, would be able to resist the fury of the waves, others, among them Mr. E. N. Shadbolt, formerly Director of Railway Construction to the Government of India, and Mr. F. J. E. Spring, C. I. E., Chairman of the Madras Port Trust, think it probable that after the construction of such a causeway local conditions would be so modified as to allow the sand to accumulate and extend, and that the area of shoal and of dry land would be so enlarged as to form an increasing and spontaneously improving protection to the work. It is certain, however, that this scheme would be very costly. The intention at present is to connect Daneshkodi on Rameswram Island and Mannar, off the coast of Ceylon, with a ferry service, and this will entail no more elaborate works than the construction of a small quay or pier at either end.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

The "Statesman":—Industrial communities the world over are engaged in combating the dangerous and costly smoke nuisance. Calcutta is not the only or the worst sufferer from this trouble, and much is to be learnt from a study of the experience of others. Local conditions may vary, but the essentials of the problem are the same everywhere, and the method which proves successful in one case will effect improvement in all. First, however, let a word be said on behalf of that much-maligned person the owner of a smoky chimney. It must not be supposed that he sins through the desire to make himself disagreeable to his neighbours, nor even through mere indifference. He is at fault mainly because of ignorance. He knows as well as anyone else—and by this time surely everybody must know—that the smoke clouds belching forth from the factory chimney mean a waste of valuable fuel and that they impose a heavy handicap upon health of the neighbourhood. He is also aware that the lack of any effort to check the waste and mischief is an offence which the law is coming to view more and more seriously, and for which heavy penalties can be and are imposed. But still the nuisance persists. Why? Because the offender does dot know how to check it. In many cases he does not believe that science has yet discovered any effective means of dealing with the difficulty as it affects him particularly. To assert that there could be such a thing as scientific stoking was to provide the smile of decision. A stoker, in the popular view, was just a grimy person who heaved coals haphazard through a red-hot door into a roaring furnace. But now the instructed are beginning to realise that there is reason in the feeding of furnaces no less than in the roasting of eggs. The average owner of an offending chimney dreads to be admonished, if he seek the aid of expert advice —'Oh, you must make such-and-such costly and elaborate alterations in the plan of your boiler plant.' But if he were simply told that his system of stoking was at fault, that he must guard against the the mixture in one fire of large and small coal and must attend to the manner of the fuel distribution over the fire area, and that the structural alterations needed would be of simple character and moderate cost—than can anyone believe that he would refuse to listen? It is scientific stoking that contains the essentials of the solution of the problem, as all specialists now recognise. Smoke is caused by the fact that the volatile gases given off in the first stages of coal combustion are not allowed sufficient space and time in which to burn before coming in contact with the boiler surface. To prevent this condition the gases must be distilled from the coal at a uniform speed, which means that the fire must be evenly maintained over the whole heating surface; and, secondly, the gases when distilled must be supplied with sufficient air to burn them completely, and must not be allowed to touch the comparatively cold surfaces of the boiler until they are completely burned. The Syracuse Chamber of Commerce in America has lately been issuing advice on these lines, but, deprived of elaboration, its formulæ are reduced to the simple statement here made. The Chamber does not condescend to practical directions, but Chicago through its smoke expert, has found that it is necessary to allow a space of at least nine feet between the fire-gate and the surface of the boiler. The experiments also seemed to indicate that where the vertical raising of the boiler is not possible horizontal space is equally effective. At the Commonwealth Edison plant in Chicago, says a writer in the "American Review of Reviews," 2,000 tons of of coal are burnt every day. Here a space of fully fourteen feet has been allowed between the front of the fire-box and the point where the volatile matter comes in contact with the surface of the bolier, and there is never seen the slightest trace of smoke issuing from the chimneys. Instead of imposing many fines on bewildered coal burners, Chicago proposes to organise means to advise the individual chimney owner upon his particular difficulties, and to show him how he may combine economy wrth efficient working, and obviate injury to the public health. He would surely be a very obstinate offender who would refuse to take advantage of these arrangements, and in face of such contumacy substantial penalties would be entirely justifiable.

Major Robert Hutchinson Campbell Tufnell, who died after a few days' illness from a severe attack of pleurisy and pneumonia, at his residence, Lackham House, Spring Grove, Isleworth, on November 7, at the age of fifty-six, was the eldest son of the late Mr. T. R. Tufnell, chairman of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. He was educated at Sherbourne and Exeter College, Oxford; and, after serving in the 46th and 89th Regiments joined the Indian Staff Corps, and was appointed to the 30th Madras Native Infantry. He saw active service during the Afghan War of 1879-80, being employed with the Vitakri Field Force, and afterwards filled several military and civil appointments in the Madras Presidency—among others those of Adjutant to the Madras Volunteers and Curator of the Madras Museum.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

PARSI PUNCHAYET CASE.

Judgment of the Special Bench.

On Friday, on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, who were constituted a Special Bench by order of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, late Chief Justice, delivered separate judgments in the suit brought by Sir D.M. Petit, Bart., and others against Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., and four other Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Trust Funds and Properties. The two main questions in the case were: (1) the validity or otherwise of the constitution of the Trust Board; and (2) whether a person born in another faith, and subsequently converted to Zoroastrianism, and admitted into that religion, is entitled to the benefit of the religious institutions and funds now in the possession of the Defendants. The Counsel engaged at the hearing of the case were the Hon.Mr. (now Chief Justice) Scott, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr.F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., for the Plaintiffs. Mr. (now the Hon'ble Mr.) Strangman, Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen, for the Defendants.

MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S JUDGMENT.

The following are extracts from His Lordship's Judgment:—

On the first part of the case, I am in complete agreement with my learned colleague. We had thoroughly discussed it, led down the main lines of our reasoning upon every material point, and settled our conclusions before we separated in April. All that then remained to be done was to embody the results of those discussions in a Judgment upon that branch of the case. I have only now to gratefully acknowledge the masterly manner in which my brother Davar has given methodized and exhaustive expression to our joint conclusions.

RIGHTS OF CONVERTS TO ZOROASTRIANISM.

It was not, however, by any means clear, at the end of the case, that we were wholly agreed upon the various questions involved in the second part of the case. When I left India, in April I did not feel prepared to adopt in their entirety, what I then understood to be my brother Davar's reasoning and conclusions upon the rights of converts to Zoroastrianism to participate in the benefits of the Charitable Funds administered by the Defendant Trustees. It was, therefore, understood that we should deliver separate Judgments on this head. But it was also understood that, in the time which must elapse before we could meet and deliver Judgment, we would give unremitting attention to the principal points and to each other's views upon them, so that, if possible, we might, after all, avoid the necessity of any difference of opinion, if possible, even of pronouncing separate Judgments. A considerable amount of correspondence passed between us, and since my return we have further elaborately discussed the whole evidence and every argument which has occurred to us, or been suggested to us by Counsel, for and against the right of converts to participate in the benefits of the Funds. In addition to these personal conferences, I have carefully studied the elaborate second part of Justice Davar's Judgment; and while I am doubtful still whether we look at all parts of the complicated question eye to eye, it is a source of great satisfaction to me that I am able to agree with the main conclusion. Perhaps I am led to that result by slightly different trains of reasoning, but that is comparatively unimportant. I think I do not flatter myself when I say that the criticisms I freely offered have led to the modification of many parts of my learned brother's Judgment, and have thus made it easier for both of us to take common ground and give to the principal question an unanimous answer. But I have felt, and I have understood too that this was my brother Davar's wish, that I ought to add a few observations of my own, before disposing of the question which aroused so much feeling in the Parsi community of Bombay. I shall make these observations as short as I can: they will, indeed, take the form of a few supplementary comments upon Justice Davar's Judgment. My object will be to make it as clear as I can, in the fewest and simplest words, why I, too, hold that the Trustees were right in excluding converts from the benefits of their Trust Funds and Properties. But I hope that the relative brevity of my contribution will not be accepted as a measure of the time and thought I have bestowed upon the case. It would have been easy for me, in the ample leisure of my recent holiday, to have gone with the utmost minuteness into every detail; I refrained from doing so,—firstly, because I hoped that we might end by agreeing as substantially we now do; secondly, because I am sure, that the true ground upon which our conclusion rests is, while a very sure, yet a narrow ground, the character and limits of which admit of short and easy statement.

Before I come to that, I must deal with a preliminary legal objection which has occasioned my learned brother and myself much anxious thought, very grave difficulty, and—speaking for myself—real and serious doubt.

THE VALIDITY OF THE TRUSTS.

It arises in this way. In the Deed of 1884, the Trusts are declared for the benefit of all members of the Parsi community professing the Zoroastrian faith. Now, when those words were used, we must remember two things: Firstly, they were used by an English draftsman, who surely had not the slightest idea—could not have had, unless prophetically gifted, the faintest premonition—of the use to which they won'd be put or the trouble to which they would give rise. No practical question had been raised about what did, or might, constitute membership of "the Parsi community": whether the qualifications were solely religious, or solely racial, or a mixture of both. The draftsman thought, as probably every one else thought at that time, that the Parsi community was a phrase of sufficiently precise and definite connotation; and that there never could be any question about the class denoted. Secondly, the qualifying words "professing the Zoroastrian faith" were inserted not to exclude converts "to," but converts "from," the Holy Zoroastrian faith. About that there can be no serious doubt; and, if not expressly admitted, it was impliedly admitted during the progress of this case, over and over again. The Parsis of Bombay were beginning to be exercised in mind over the case of converts, to Christianity; and they naturally wished to make it clear that no such converts, though originally of the Parsi community, would be allowed to share the benefits of the Funds and Properties.

So far all went well. It was only when the sixth Plaintiff married a French wife, who openly professed the Holy Zoroastrian faith and was publicly and formally received as a convert into the Zoroastrian religious communion, that the jealous bigotry of the orthodox was aroused, and all the possibilities involved in the acceptance of such a fact began to be vividly realized. In the ferment which followed, the Trustees threw their weight on the side of local Parsi orthodoxy. Finally, they publicly announced, as Trustees of virtually the whole public religious establishment of the Parsi community of Bombay, that they would not extend the benefits of their Funds to converts, or allow converts the use of their places of worship and burial. Thereupon seven members of the Parsi community of Bombay obtained the consent of the Advocate-General and brought this suit with the object, "inter alia," of getting a declaration out of the Court that converts were entitled to all the benefits of the Trusts administered by the Defendants. There is no convert amongst the seven Plaintiffs. For all the purposes of this branch of the case their rights are fully admitted. And the Defendants contend that they cannot maintain this suit for or on behalf of unascertained and undefined persons. Put in the simplest, legal technical language, that is what this preliminary objection comes to. My brother Davar, after, as I have the best reason to know, very long and very anxious consideration, has been forced to the conclusion that the objection is well founded and that the suit, so far as this relief is sought, must fail. I need scarcely say that I entertain the highest opinion of my learned colleague's learning and ability, that his mature conclusions thus painfully reached must and do command my respect, and that should I feel bound to dissent from them, it could only be with the utmost diffidence and a lively sense that I am on extremely debateable ground. Firstly, I want to clear the air of some high-sounding and justly-venerated phrases. Chief of these are that no Court could, without abhorrence, decided against parties who have had no opportunity of being heard before it. Secondly, that even if we were to depart so far from fundamental principles of the administration of justice, the decision, if against the converts and in favour of the Trustees, would be utterly nugatory, as it would not bind those who were not parties to the suit. I may, I hope, humbly say that no Judge is more desirous than I am of doing justice—no Judge can be more sensitive than I am to any breach of sound judicial principle. And if I do not feel that abhorrence, which I understand my learned colleague feels, at the bare idea of deciding this question on the present array of parties, which does not include a single convert, I think there must be a reason and a reason not very difficult to find. We must not, I think, allow reason to be dragged by sonorous phrases, or allow our judgments to be so overweighed by a splendid and time-honoured maxim that we cease to be able to discriminate, between cases in which it is, and cases in which it really is not, applicable. Sometimes it is not easy to correctly discriminate. It may, as in the present case, need searching analysis. But, in every case, we must carefully scrutinize the actual facts before we apply any wide generalization to them; and we must be sure, before we consent to do so, that the result will not be to defeat, rather than further, the true object, to attain which the generalization has been formulated.

THE RIGHT OF CONVERTS TO SHARE IN THESE TRUSTS.

Now, if I thought for a moment that by deciding in this case—and on the abundant materials which have, with unremitting industry and consummate ability, been collected and laid before us—against the right of converts to share in these Trusts there was the least, the remotest chance of doing injustice to any convert now in existence or yet to be born, I should go whole-heartedly with my learned brother, and say emphatically: "I will be no party to such a decision." But are we not allowing ourselves, in making such a supposition, to be carried away by the sound of familiar words? Here we have wealthy and representative men of the Parsi community coming forward to fight for the right—a right which may fairly be treated as an abstract right—of all converts, present and future, to share in certain public charities. They spend money like water to have this question throughly thrashed out: they retain the most eminent men at the Bar: everything which human ingenuity can do is done to make out the strongest possible case for the converts. It is not as though any particular convert could have a case of his own. The question has to be answered by reference to matters finally settled before any person now living was born. It is as certain as anything in human affairs can be, that no convert yet to be made could have anything more to say to any Court on his own behalf than has been so ably said for the whole of his class (if it is strictly correct to speak of potential and future converts as a class), at the instigation and expense of these Plaintiffs. If it were conceivably possible that at a future day some fresh convert were able to lay before the Court materials which have not been laid before us, that, I apprehend, could only be by the connivance and assistance of old Parsi families who, at the present time belonging to the orthodox party, have intentionally kept these materials hidden from us. But that is so unlikely a contingency that, except for the purpose of re-enforcing an academic argument, it seems to me that it might be wholly ignored. Now I understand that my learned brother, who has felt the pressure of this argument so strongly, admits (for its limited purpose) that had there been one convert joined with the seven Plaintiffs, the argument would have had the bottom knocked out of it and would have been utterly annihilated. If that is so, and it clearly must be, it is easy to show that the high ground it takes is, in fact and truth, utterly illusory and untenable. Let us suppose, for example, that one of the alleged converts of the lowest class had been made a party plaintiff—some illegitimate child of a Dabri woman. Is there any human being who can seriously contend that such an addition to the array would have strengthened the Plaintiffs' case, or made a decision of the Court, adverse to converts generally, less unjust to all reputable converts yet to be born and made? If it is abhorrent to any Judge's sense of justice to decide against parties who have not been heard, that abhorrence ought not to be capable of being so easily removed. Yet, for the purposes of this argument only, I repeat, it would have been completely and effectually removed, if, for example, instead of making Sonabai a witness, she had been made a party. What would have been the real, the substantial difference? Absolutely none. She has already told us everything she knows. She claims to be a convert; she has been examined and cross-examined. Because she is not a party, it is suggested that we should be violating the best traditions of justice by now deciding against the right of converts to share in these charities. If she had been a Plaintiff, we might have come to the same decision on exactly the same materials, without a qualm. I confess that this seems to me hyper-sensitiveness. Again, it has been suggested that in the absence of a convert-party-Plaintiff, we have no guarantee against this suit being, from beginning to end, collusive. How are we to know, I am asked, that this is not a deep plot, concocted between the Plaintiffs and the Defendants to obtain a decision, barring the rights of converts? The short answer to that is that the learned legal gentlemen in charge of the Plaintiffs' case are hardly likely to have countenanced in the first instance, and to have spent themselves as they did in brilliant and persistent efforts to make good a collusive case, and a case which they must have known to be collusive. Of course, that objection is not seriously pressed against this particular case; it is merely brought upon the general question of principle. No one who has taken any part in this case, no one who has attended the hearings or read the reports really doubts for a moment that everything which money, talent, and energy could do has been done for the converts, far more than any one—or any dozen of them—could have done for themselves. So far, then, as there is any risk of doing injustice to persons not before the Court goes, I cannot, speaking for myself, treat that risk here seriously. If any suit of this kind, joining a single convert, would have enabled us to decide the question, and in the event of our decision being against the rights of converts to share in the funds would have made our decision binding on all converts present and future, I think, notwithstanding the impressing and imposing line of argument I have been dealing with, we might with the lighest hearts have held ourselves to give the same decision, in a suit framed, as this suit was framed upon the material collected by the Plaintiffs' resting confidently assured that any number of actual converts added would not have helped us to a fuller or better and fair understanding of the collective case or individual cases on which their joint or several claims rested. So, too, when it is contended that, if we were to decide this question in a suit constituted as this suit is constituted our decision would not bind any one who was not a party to it, we must be quite sure that that is so, before we give such final and far-reaching effect to the argument; for this really begs the whole question. Concisely put, that question is: Whether this relief can be obtained at all in a suit under Section 539? Of course, if it cannot then "cadit questio"; for this suit is under Section 539, and under no other Section. Obviously, than if this relief is not of the kind contemplated by the Section, we cannot give it in this suit. But this, though interlaced with the argument upon general principle which I have just dealt with, is really quite a distinct argument. It has to be faced. The point is subtle and difficult. No authority seems to cover it. If it should turn out that the relief is of a kind which might be sought and awarded in a suit under Section 539, then we do away at once with the ground of the first-mentioned general objections; for an Advocate-General's suit under that Section does, I apprehend, bind every one, and a decision in such a suit—that the Trust did not contemplate the admission of converts—would be final and decisive of the rights of all converts, present and future. And further, it must I think, be admitted, that if this relief could be claimed in a suit under Section 539, then the addition of a single convert to the array of Plaintiffs would remove the last objection to the view that the decision in such a suit would bind all converts. But I have already shown, I hope, that the objection has no substance, is purely sentimental and academic—at any rate, for the purposes in hand; that the addition of a convert would not have thrown the millionth part of an additional ray of light on the vexed question—would, in fact have been no more than a purely formal and deferential compliance with a most salutary principle. I shall in a moment have occasion to point out a much more substantial reason, than any reason of that kind could be, for adding a convert to the array of Plaintiffs against doing so. But first let me consider very carefully whether the contention that no relief of this kind can be obtained in a suit under Section 539 is sound. We heard a great deal during the argument about "rectification" and "construction." It seems to me to be hinted, if not clearly stated, that, while the rectification of a Trust Deed might possibly be asked in an Advocate-General's suit, Courts could only be asked to construe by persons who were directly interested in the construction they wished to get. Now, I do not think there is so much magic in the words "construction" and "construe"; or any such sharply-defined distinction (for the purposes of this argument) between construction and rectification. However that may be, I am now more concerned to see whether what the Plaintiffs really want the Court to do, is what the Court can do when a suit under Section 539 is brought before it. It will, of course, be at once observed that that Section, after an instruction containing very general words—as, e.g., "whenever the direction of the Court is deemed necessary for the administration of any such Trust."—goes on to say that the Plaintiffs may obtain a decree for five specified objects, after which come the words" or granting such further or other relief." And it is I understand, the opinion of my learned brother that the relief we are now concerned with does not fall within any of those five objects and cannot be included under the following words. Those, it is said, must be read as "ejusdem generis." I confess that this is a most serious difficulty, and if my learned brother is right, as he very likely is, there is an end of the matter. I am not myself—and never have been—much in love with the "ejusdem generis" rule. It is too vague. If it means anything more than a tautologous reaffirmation of what has gone before, it must mean so very much more. What is relief of the like kind? Certainly not of a kind so like as to be practically identical. That would make the words mere surplusage. I should be disposed to think they meant such further or other relief as, from the nature of the introductory words and the exemplification cases, appear to the Court to be appropriate in a suit of this kind. As, for example, removing fraudulent trustees, restraining a breach of the trust, and so forth. The words I have already quoted seem to me to be peculiarly applicable to the concluding words, "such further or other relief." When the direction of the Court is deemed necessary for the due administration of the Trust, then any person interested in the Trust can come in and ask for such directions. Now what direction could be deemed more necessary for the due administration of such a Trust as this, than a clear enunciation of the true scope and object of the Trust Funds and Properties? We have the beneficiaries divided on a question—and a very difficult question—of principle, namely, whether the Funds and Properties were intended for the use of converts. Some say they were, others say they were not. The Trustees take up a strong partisan attitude, and announce it publicly, that in their opinion they were not and further declared that they will enforce that opinion, whether the rest of the community like it or not, by excluding all converts. Here is a fundamental question of principle affecting the whole scope of the Trust. It is not really a question of the right of this or that convert, but a profoundly religious question which may be assumed to lie at the root of all great public religious endowments. Any person who believes that his religion enjoins proselytising, and wishes to spread it and make converts, might, it seems to me, without any undue straining of language, be said to be directly interested in ascertaining whether the monoplists of the whole local religious endowments were right or wrong in declaring that they would not allow converts, whatever the religion might say about it, to use those "places of worship and burial, or to have the benefit of the Funds. Let us look for a moment at what would be the practical consequences of adopting the view which has commended itself to my learned brother. No suit of this kind of relief will lie under Section 539. Very well. Then there are only two other suits possible; one, the ordinary suit; the other, a "quasi" public suit under Section 30. But those are private suits, in the important particular that the decision in them would not bind anyone who was not a party. Nor, as was suggested, do we derive any assistance from Section 437. I will prove this shortly and conclusively. Let us suppose this case reversed. Let us suppose that the Trustees had decided to admit, instead of to exclude, converts of every nation, caste, and creed. Now, there can be no doubt, I think, that any orthodox Parsi, who objected to worshipping with the so-called Bhangi convert, would have a very real and substantial grievance. But if he could not bring a suit under Section 539, to get the matter set at rest, once or for all, what must he do? He cannot use Section 437, for, "ex hypothesi," as the most cursory perusal of the language of that Section will show, it would land the suit in an "impasse" and a glaring "reductio ad absurdum." We should have the Trustees brought into Court to ask the Court to make them undo just what, in defiance of the sense of the community, they had resolved to do. The Trustees would want to let the converts in—the converts who could be the only Defendants would want to come in; and yet the Trustees (if that Section is to be used) would have to ask the Court to order them to keep them out. This is plainly absurd. Then are the aggrieved orthodox party to bring private suits? If they do, no convert is a party; it will be a suit between them and Trustees, and there will at once be failure of the cause of action. If they add as many converts as they can find, still the decision will only bind the parties. And precisely the same if the suit is brought under Section 30. There might not be more than two or at most ten converts alive. If they were joined under Section 30, then of course they would all be bound by the decision. But the day the decision was pronounced, another half score of converts might be made and the Trustees might say: "Well we don't know anything of these people: they may have new and special claims; we are going to admit them"; and so "ad infinitum." The unfortunate orthodox party would have to be bringing suit after suit till they and the Trusts and all concerned were utterly ruined. Just the same if the case stands as it does now—there could be there can be, no finality. Surely, it could not have been the intention of the Legislature to expose great public charities to eternal litigation. But if not, then it must have been the intention of the Legislature to have questions of this kind settled once and for all by a suit under Section 539. If that was the intention of the Legislature, as I can hardly help thinking that it was, let me revert to the point whether it is necessary—or for that matter lawful—to join one of the unascertained "X" class, to establish the principle for which they represent the suit is brought as a party Plaintiff. The difficulty I adverted to, and which I still feel to be a real difficulty, pointing clearly to the true nature of a suit of this kind, is that a suit can only be brought under Section 539 by a party interested in the Trust—"any two or more persons having an interest in the Trust." Now, it is clear that the object of the suit I am dealing with is to have it judicially determined whether converts "qua" converts (not whether this or that individual convert has any individual right) are or are not interested in the Trust. To join them or any one of them as party Plaintiffs would beg the whole question in issue. One section of the beneficiaries says converts are interested in the Trust; another body says they are not. It seems to me that if that is a question proper to be agitated in a suit under Section 539 at all, it must be agitated by perons who are admittedly interested in the Trust, and are really figthing not for individuals but for a great principle of administration. These are some of the principal reasons which have led me—though I have already said, with the utmost deference and respect to my learned brother Davar—to dissent from his finding on this preliminary issue. I believe that we have the power at the instance of the Plaintiffs in a properly-constituted suit—as I also believe this for this purpose to be under Section 539—to go into the question whether the founders of Trust intended that it should be

for the use of converts as well as those born in the Parsi faith. I cannot help adding that I think it would have been better if the legal advisers of the Defendants had pressed this preliminary issue on us for decision when the case began. They may undoubtedly well reply : "We took the point in our written statement ; we raised it in our issues ; what more could we do ?"

THE MAIN QUESTION.

Having now partially cleared the ground, I will deal as shortly as I can with the main question. To understand the question itself and the method of its development before us, we must turn again to the Trust Deed of 1884. Here, as I have said, the Trustees declare themselves to be Trustees of practically the whole public religious establishment of the Bombay Parsis, for the benefit of "members of the Parsi community professing the Zoroastrian faith" ; and later, when it was sought to introduce a foreign convert, they construed the terms of that declaration in such a way as to exclude from the benefits of their Trust all who were not born of Parsi parents or who did not come within the definition of Irani Parsis ; and further, they limited Parsi parentage to the father, thus excluding children of a Parsi woman by a foreign father. To this the Plaintiffs demur. They contend, in the first place, that the Trustees have wrongly declared the Trust in the phrase I have quoted ; in the next, that if that phrase correctly declares the scope and objects of the Trust, the Defendants have wrongly construed it. The Plaintiffs say that the phrase may be unobjectionable in itself, but its real meaning includes all who become members of the Parsi community by conversion and thenceforward profess the Zoroastrian faith. In other words, that the Parsi community means nothing else, and consists of no other persons than those who profess the Parsi or Holy Zoroastrian religion. And the Plaintiffs propose to prove this contention by reading evidence of the practice from old times of the Bombay Parsis in this respect, as well as any and all evidence throwing any light upon the true intention of the founders of this Trust at the time of their foundation. This course was at once and strenuously resisted. The Defendants contended that the Statute of Frauds was a conclusive bar, and that the Plaintiffs could not go behind the Deed of 1884. I may say at once that my learned brother and myself fully discussed the elaborate arguments which were addressed to us for days together on this point. We have read and duly considered all the authorities. And long before the case ended, we were agreed that the Defendants' contention was unsustainable. I shall content myself with saying now that I entirely concur in what has fallen from my learned brother in disposing of this objection. He has expressed—admirably if I may say so—our joint views, with the principal reasons upon which we rest that part our decision. I would only add, avoiding technicalities and using the simplest words, that where a body of persons solemnly declare in a formal Deed that they hold properties and moneys on Trust ; where they further declare the objects of that Trust, as they understand them ; where they are in possession of whatever documentary evidence there may be accompanying the foundation of Trust and showing what was the intention of the founders, it appeared to me, and still appears to me, preposterous that they should seek to prevent the Court from obtaining, whenever it can, by parol or writing, proof of what the founder of of these Trusts really meant. The Defendants say they meant one thing : the Plaintiffs say they meant another. The Defendants say that the Plaintiffs may not prove their allegation because of the provision of Section 7 of the Statute of Frauds. In effect they say : We are the final authorities by reason of that Statute ; we are the only people who can now decide what the object of the settlers was.

PARSI AND ZOROASTRIAN.

Here I will take up another point which occupied days and days, seemingly turning on the connotation of the words Parsi and Zoroastrian, but really going deeper, and touching the root of the whole matter. Put shortly, Plaintiffs say that Parsi is a term of primarily religious connotation, the Defendants that it is a term of primarily racial or tribal connotation. We were referred to dozens of books, not a passage in one of which helped or could have helped to an intelligent solution of the difficulty. Everyone speaking loosely knows the facts, as well as everybody else. When on those facts a peculiary subtle question arises, which was certainly never present to the minds of any of these amiable savants and travellers their casual and unconsidered use of this term or of that is in itself worthless, while such conservation as some of them made upon scraps of custom, never rise above the level of the ordinary traveller's tale. The case had been much better, not to say shorter, without that mass of pedantic rubbish. The Indian Parsis, as everyone admits, come to India from Persia. They were soon locally designated Parsis, because they came from Fars, or Pars, or Persia. Applied to them by the peoples of India, this term simply denoted place of origin. They would not have called themselves Parsis, any more than at first their fellow Persians who had not come to India with them would have called them Parsis. And in this connection it is interesting to note that, in the twenty to thirty passages referring to these properties which have been discussed at great length—early dedications by the Indian Zoroastrians themselves—the word Parsi does not once occur. In all probability, there was a name which no Parsi would have recognised or thought of applying to himself or his people in any special tribal or national sense, when first their exiles landed in India. Then the question arises whether, at that time, it could have had any meaning for the community, whether it signified any national as opposed to religious bond? I should say probably not. And it is just here that the significance of the contention dives below the surface verbal definition to the root of the matter, namely, had this body of exiles any common distinguishing bond, marking them off from others and constituting them a peculiar people except the bond of religion? When they landed in India they were the only people in all that vast and teeming Continent who professed the Holy Mazdiasnian faith. Was it not the profession of, and adhesion to, that faith which consolidated them and made of them a separate people? Or were they a separate people because, in the loose geographical notions of those who were not of their faith, they had come from Pars? Looked at from either point of view, they were foreigners. The outsider might have chosen to label them, for purposes of identification, by a term denoting their place of origin. But what did they themselves regard as their bond of union? Was it the religion for which they had fought, and been exiled, to preserve which they had sought refuge in a strange land, just as the Pilgrim Fathers carried their religion to the free air of America ; or was it some national or tribal sentiment, originating in and inseparable from the place of their birth? The answer to this, in those remote times, is I think clear and certain. What feeling of patriotism could have survived? There are still, and there then were of course, numerous Zoroastrians in Persia. But amongst themselves, Indian Zoroastrians do not call them Parsis, but Iranis. The fact that the Indian Zoroastrian immigrants were, rightly or wrongly, supposed to have come exclusively from the Province of Fars, amply accounts for the fact that the people among whom they settled labelled them Parsis But we are concerned now rather with the way in which they regarded themselves. They owed no allegiance to any Persian King : they had no special civil or religious rights as Persians : they had no special political characteristics as Persians—less still, of course, merely as men from Fars. What they did have was a very special, elevated, and ennobling religion—their own exclusive religion as far as India was concerned, in the practice and profession of which they stood apart from all the alien races by whom they were surrounded. They were in much the same case as the Jews—a peculiar people, with no country of their own, no separate national life of their own, owing allegiance to no Parsi or Zoroastrian temporal sovereign, guests on sufferance of races, of peoples, who had nothing whatever in common with their religious organization. They did not know themselves, I have no doubt, as Parsis, in any national sense, if in any sense at all, but as members of the Zoroastrian community in India. And if that is correct, does it not follow that the original bond of union between these settlers was the bond of religion, not of nation? Here we must not forget that while there may be a plain absence of anything like what we understand by national or patriotic feeling, its place is not infrequently taken by a tribal feeling. And it may be contended that, while the first immigrants of the Zoroastrian faith were united primarily by a common religion, they were also united as a tribe, which was a tribe because it remained the sole repository of the one true faith And once the tribal sentiment comes into being, it cannot be doubted or denied that, in appropriate circumstances, it will develop to a degree of exhaustiveness exceeding anything which is truly national. That is a consideration which must not be lost sight of, and may be noticed later. But it is probably incorrect to describe the first Zoroastrian immigrants as a Persian or even a Zoroastrian tribe. So far from that being the case, they were the shattered remnants of a great nation. Usually what has had a complete and national organisation on a grand scale does not, on disintegration, break up into tribes. We have no Greek, or Roman, or Peruvian tribes. But here again it may be necessary to distinguish between the integral factors of the whole national unit, to see whether the predominant factors are temporal or religious. In the latter case, the break up of the Nation or Empire—its overthrow by infidels or barbarians—might force those who survived and still regarded their old religion as their chief national treasure to carry it off with them, and, where the environment required, constitute themselves a kind of tribal guardians of this sacred possession.

CONVERSIONS IN THE PAST.

I have now to make one or two remarks upon the documentary evidence relating to conversions in the past. We have three leading instances : (1) the Pandits, (2) Akbar and (3) the Mamgon converts. The first is, more or less, mythical, I do not think I can go quite so far as my learned brother in disposing of it. He attaches more weight than I able to do to the learning and research of Mr. Modi, I can only say for myself that such additional researches as he made, while the case was in progress, served no other purpose than to convince me that his mind was so obsessed by the cause he had at heart, that he was utterly incapable of reasoning or even thinking correctly. Of course, it is possible, as my learned brother suggests, that these Pandits were Parsis ; or that, if they were not Parsis, they were good men who had helped the early settlers, and were therefore remembered in their prayers. Those are quite possible explanations. But taking the evidence about them as it stands, I should have been inclined to say that it did show that these Pandits became Zoroastrians. But the time is so remote that the point has little practical importance. It may amuse the curious, it may interest the scholar, but it does not, I think, throw much light on the question we have to answer. There seems to be a pretty deeply-rooted and widely-spread tradition among the Parsis that some of the Navsary priests went to Akbar's Court and converted him. Whether he really was converted or not has, of course, only a secondary and comparatively unimportant bearing on the present case. But there is a good deal in this connection which does directly bear upon it and is not unimportant. We have to bear in mind that the Defendant's case is, that conversions in India, since the Parsi immigration, are altogether unknown. None, they say, have occurred. We have never tried to make any. And the practice, enjoined by the Founder of our religion, has fallen into total desuetude. That is one thing, and as a reply to it, the fact that Akbar was converted, if he was would be a telling reply. But we have to carry this line of opposition further, as I have already indicated, when we come to consider, after preparing the way carefully, the cardinal question : "What had the founders in their minds when they created these Trusts ?" It would help the Defendants greatly to be able to say—as, indeed they do say with dogged instance—that not only were no conversions ever made, but that the idea of making converts never occured to any of the Indian Zoroastrian community, and it is in answer to this that the evidence about Akbar is so important. For what do we find? Not only, as I have said a widely-spread tradition, popular ballads extolling the achievement at the crowning glory of the Bombay Parsi, but Mr. Mody himself—the most bitter uncompromising opponent of conversion, the root and branch representative of orthodoxy—even he writes an elaborate treatise, or, one might say, almost a book, to prove that the priests of Navsari are fairly entitled to the credit of having converted the Emperor Akbar.

THE BIGOTRY OF CASTE.

It takes long periods, and the continuous pressure of an altered environment, to eradicate the bigotry of caste. Two hundred years ago, the Indian Zoroastrians, though by no means as advanced in culture and wealth and status generally as they are to-day, were still a people who might well be proud of themselves. They still retained, in all its purity, the religion of their fathers ; they commanded universal respect as honest, law-abiding citizens ; above all they prided themselves on the "theoretical," at any rate, purity of their morals and the uniform strictness of their practice. It has often been said that in no other Eastern community are so few beggars and prostitutes to be found. In a word, they had by that time very good reason to respect themselves as a community, to be jealous of themselves as a caste, and to dislike intensely the idea of contamination by too close intercourse with the inferior classes of the Hindu population. Such I take to be an indisputably true picture of the Indian Zoroastrain community about 150 years ago. And the question is, whether leading men of that community, men of conspicuous piety, would have intended to open the doors of their churches and burial towers to any and every one who might choose, for whatever motives, to profess the Holy Zoroastrain faith, and had money enough to get some venal priest to formally admit him into the fold. It plainly is not though the admission of converts could have been effectively regulated by the sense of the community. It has become abundantly plain in the course of this enquiry that the priesthood have practically a free hand. And while, as a body, they probably do not compare unfavourably with the priesthood of any other great religion, it cannot be denied that there are many among them who would not hesitate to sell their priestly functions to any good bidder. My learned brother has dwelt forcibly on this aspect of the case. And no one—while we have little or nothing to do with it as merely revealing a possible consequence of deciding in favour of converts—can deny it has a direct bearing upon the certain question, what was in the minds of the founders of these Trusts? Would they have been blind to such a vital consideration; Would they, proud of their people, religious community, caste, call it what you will, have left it at the mercy of any unprincipled priest? How strongly the caste sentiment has entered into, how completely it has obliterated the original religious sentiment in this important matter, has been made plain to me over and over again in the course of this suit. We learn with what fierce jealousy the Indian Zoroastrians observe the complicated rights of burial, or rather exposure of the dead on their Towers. We hear of priestly, and for that matter family, restrictions which are virtually universal in many of the smaller details of life, as well as at the celebration of its great events. And all these are clearly the growth of a highly-developed caste spirit. Looked at from this and not from the purely religious point of view, it would be sacrilege —the worst kind of profanation—to allow any Juddin—that is, a person of another religion, literally but really born outside the caste—to participate in the most preliminary of the death ceremonies. It would undoubtedly horrify the orthdox Indian Zoroastrian to allow such an one in his Fire-temples. It would be idle to tell him that he had been formally admitted to the holy religion. That might appeal to his reason, but his caste instincts would at once rebel. To test this we have only to suppose that instead of a well-bred cultured European lady, the proposed convert had been a Bhungi. No amount of religious conviction, no sincerity of belief, however profound, could in the eyes of the Indian Zoroastrians—brought up as they have been for generations under the influence of caste prohibitions—purge such an one of the inherited taint of his foul caste, or make him an acceptable fellow worshipper in their temples. Of that no one who has heard the evidence in this case, who is acquainted with the sentiments of even the most liberal and advanced sections of Oriental society, could entertain the smallest doubt. It seems to be reserved for the Christian Missionary alone, in this country, to invite into his communions the lowliest, the most despised, the very scum of Eastern humanity. But then the Christian Church has never come under the dominance of caste. It developed in the West, among free peoples, and it has remained—in its proselytizing enterprises, at any rate—truly Catholic. The same cannot, of course, be said for Zoroastrianism. And the Bombay Zoroastrians are the last people in the world, it would appear, to put forward any such claim. The furthest that the most liberal of them seem disposed to go is that, if undesirable converts of the kind must be made, they must be segregated, for purposes of worship and burial, from those who are born into the faith. In other words, while conversion, as a religious dogma, is not denied, it, as every other social and religious observance, must fall under the rigid regulation of caste. It may, of course, be said that these are the sentiments of to-day, while we are to ascertain the sentiments of 150 years ago. In the interval, the community has expanded, has flourished, grown wealthy, and politically influential. There are many reasons to-day, which did not exist a century and a-half ago, why the Zoroastrians of Bombay should wish to keep themselves to themselves and sternly repel any external invasion. To some extent, that is of course true. The learned gentlemen who gave evidence for the Plaintiffs afforded some examples of the lengths to which partially informed opinion will go in the direction of social precaution. We were told, amongst other things, that one reason why the conversion of aliens to the Holy Zoroastrain faith was no longer permissible in Bombay, if it ever had been, was that unscrupulous European women would pretend to be converts, in order to marry eligible Parsi young men, and so there would not be enough husbands to go round. The Parsi maidens we were told would be deserted ; and one high priest even assured us that, owing to this lamentable tendency, he knew of a Parsi virgin of forty still looking out in vain for a husband. This is the merest absurdity. No doubt, the point of view shifts with circumstances. What might have been thought desirable in a struggling and not too influential community, might be thought very undesirable after that community had progressed and stepped into the first rank. And I am quite sure that the good men who founded these Trusts, even if they had, when the matter was fully laid before them, declared that they did not wish them to be available to converts, would never have had recourse to such unsubstantial reasons in support of their decision. Let us now suppose that these men when they were founding the Trusts had had the question fairly and squarely put to them: "Do you intend that these Towers of Silence and these Fire-temples shall be used by converts as well as members of the Holy Zoroastrian community?" What would their answer have been? We have abundant evidence to show with what dissapproval the better class—the class from whom these founders come—regarded the lax morals of the mofussil Parsis. It was not only because that conduct was irreligious—though that, too, doubtless weighed with them—but because it was a lowering to the status of the community. Keeping Dubri mistresses and having Dubri children, was not only shocking to the correct Zoroastrian, as a marital offence—an offence, too, against his religion but because the Dubri woman belonged to a very low caste. It may be very well doubted whether at that time the same disapproval would have been extended to inter-marriages—real marriages—with men of equal or superior rank. The early history of the Parsis, or rather the Zeroastrians, shows conclusively that such marriages often did occur, and that no one dreamed of stigmatizing them as religious sins. But that was before the community had become a caste. while still the Zeroastrians were a nation ; and the alliances were with people of their own or higher rank. At the time, however, that these Trusts were founded, it was hardly likely that any Parsi would inter-marry with superior races, while there was a constant and growing danger that he might inter-marry with inferior castes. Probably the founders of these Trusts would at first have replied, as all the priests and doctors have consistently replied : "By all means let converts use our endowments, if they are converts who will be a credit to us." But that would not have done. It would have had to be explained to them that they must admit all or none. And they would instantly have realized that for one Akbar who was ever likely to become a convert, there were a hundred Dubras or Bhungis. And with that terrible possibility before their eyes, no one can doubt—I am sure that I do not doubt—that they would unhesitatingly have replied: "No converts, then, on any terms."

USAGES AND TENETS.

We have heard a great deal of the usages and tenets of the religion as practised at the time these Trusts were created. What I have said—though by no means an exhaustive statement of all the case contains on this head—will, I think, suffice to show how I have considered and disposed in my own mind of that line of reasoning. I therefore concur with my learned brother in his conclusion on the second, as well as upon the first, part of the case. I concur with my brother Davar's formal findings on the issues, unless any modification in respect of any one of them may be clearly required by what I have said in the foregoing Judgment, and with the exception of his finding upon the preliminary legal objection. Upon that, as I have stated at length, I have felt myself forced to an opposite conclusion. I hold that the suit lies as framed for the particular relief, and that that relief could be granted to the Plaintiffs in the suit —if to such relief or reliefs they were found entitled.

I entirely agree with the order which my learned brother proposes to make for costs, particularly that the Plaintiffs should, under the circumstances of the case, have all their costs out of one or more of the Trust Funds.

A GRACEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

I cannot close without expressing my deep sense of gratitude and obligation to my brother Davar for the immense amount of labour he has spared me. All the drudgery of the case fell on his shoulders. I was in the relatively favourable position of an undistracted listener. He has laboured unremittingly, not only to make the record a full and true record of every detail down to the minutest that either party submitted to us, but afterwards to co-ordinate the unwieldy mass of materials thus collected, to shape every part of the case, and to bring every important point, with all the materials relating to it, before my mind, often back in my recollection. I began by saying that I regard my judgment as merely a supplement to his. I end by repeating it. In the constant, often long and arduous, discussions we have held orally and in writing over points upon which we doubted whether we agreed, my brother Davar has shown the most consistent and conspicuous courtesy, patience, and open-mindedness. And it is a source of the deepest gratification to me that, after all, I have found myself able to agree with him on every main point. No one who was not associated with him can fully appreciate his unwearied patience and serenity, sustained throughout a great trial which must have imposed upon him—himself a leading member of the community whose interests were so vitally at stake—an almost unprecedented strain and responsibility. My acknowledgments, too, like his, are due to the eminent Counsel, who with so much industry, brilliantly presented the opposing cases, as ably, as thoroughly and as worthily as the great occasion demanded.

MR. F. J. WILSON and Mr. R. B. Clegg have been appointed Additional Members of the Madras Legislative Council, and the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Cardew of his seat on the Council has been accepted.

AT a recent examination for Brevet Simple in Paris, an autocrat, according to "Le Matin," was described by a girl student as "one who forbids his wife to drive an automobile."

A DACCA correspondent of the *Englishman* writes :—"A very unique thing happened in Dacca on Saturday last, when almost all the Musalman young men of the place appeared with turbans as their head-dress, in place of the long-used Austrian turbushes. All this is due to Turkey boycotting Austrian goods. They seem to have done it very quietly, without any hue and cry, and stormy public meetings like those of the so-called Swadeshists, two years ago."

OWING to the lamentable illness of H. E. Lady Clarke, the formal opening ceremony of the Princess Victoria Mary Gymnasuim and Gymkhana, by the hand of H. E. the Governor is postponed, but the Gymkhana will be opened early in December. Members who have already had the notice of their election, but who have not sent in as yet their entrance fee of Rs. 30, are requested at once to forward the same to one of the Secretaries, or otherwise they will be considered to have not accepted the membership and their vacancies will be filled up by other applicants.

NOW READY.

PARSI PUNCHAYET CASE.

JUDGMENT

OF

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar

AND

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

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SUIT AGAINST THE CORPORATION FOR DAMAGES.

Alleged Wrongful Dismissal.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, on Saturday last, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman resumed hearing of the suit brought by Feroze Jamshedji Mulla Feroze against the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, in which the plaintiff's claim was that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 3,360 being twelve months' salary at the rate of Rs. 280 per mensem, and such sum as may be found due on taking accounts for loss of interest in the Municipal Pension Fund, and Rs. 10,000 for damages for wrongful dismissal from service and loss of reputation on account of the wrongful acts of the defendants, etc. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Romer, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Lowndes continued the cross-examination of the plaintiff, in the course of which plaintiff said that the momorandum of the 9th November was in his handwriting; it stated that the office might inform the party that he could put in additional taps on each floor. It was found by Mr. Edwardes, after the dismissal of the witness, that Mr. Sherring had three rubber stamp signatures. The witness had the stamp for his use in which the name "Arthur E. Sherring" was underlined from A. to S. He denied that on the 30th October Esufali Alibhoy and Merwanji J. Vakil came to his house. He also denied that he demanded Rs. 200, or that Vakil said Rs. 25 was enough, or that eventually it was settled at Rs. 50, or that on the following day he was paid by Vakil in two sovereigns and one note, or that he told them to commence work at once. The written order to take on the additional taps was sent by Mr. Bharda.

Asked as to why Esuf Ali and Merwanji should give evidence against him, witness said they did so because they wanted to oblige Mr. Edwardes and Mr. Hall. Mr. Hall had poisoned Mr. Edwardes' mind ; whether Mr. Hall was in company with the two men witness said he could not say. Mr. Hall said that water could have been available at the fire by means of alternative supply. Dr. Jal Vakil had told the witness that his cousin Merwanji did some plague work and he was presented by Mr. Edwardes with a watch ; so Merwanji might have come forward to give evidence to gain the good graces of Mr. Edwardes.

Mr. Lowndes : Was it to get another watch :

Witness : No.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

Continuing, witness said that he did not know the man Telang, who was stated to have offered him a bribe for getting a large water pipe, as the water would not rise to his upper floors. In August 1904, Mr. Bruce was Water Engineer. The letter dated 5th August, was from Mr. Bruce to Telang. That letter did not come to the knowledge of the witness, who was then 'sub pro tem' Inspector, Water Works. There were certain words in that document which were in the handwriting of the witness, but the letter was dated 11th November. He said it was apparent that he had to deal with it in his official capacity. By that time he was appointed Chief Inspector, 'sub pro tem'. Telang having repeated his request in September, Pinto recommended that the request might be granted. Pinto's endorsement for additional metre connection was dated 24th October. The recommendation was not sanctioned. Telang wrote to the Commissioner direct, who sent it to the Water Engineer on the 9th December. The latter admitted that a mistake had been made. The matter was sent down to Mr. Hall, who reported to Mr. Harvey that Telang ought to have it. Mr. Harvey wrote that Telang might have it.

Mr. Lowndes said that it was evident that Telang was badly treated.

Witness said that he was not so treated by him.

Mr. Lowndes enquired if witness knew Telang's Mehta, Vithaldas Surji ?

Witness said that he did not see him nor even heard of him.

Continuing, witness said that it was entirely untrue that Vithaldas took him in a gharry to Mazagon to the building or that he told in the gharry to the Mehta that his fee was Rs. 300 or that his master having refused to agree to the amount, the witness reduced it to Rs. 200. It was a curious entry in Pallonji Plumber's bill—to supervise Rs. 127 worth of work for one year to ask for Rs. 200, which was an impossible charge.

Continuing, witness said that he knew Mr. A. B. Price of Messrs Marsland Price. Neither Mr. Price nor Telang nor Vithaldas were his enemies. Perhaps they were tutored, he said, but he cannot now say that they wanted to curry favour with Mr. Hall. The witness never told Mr. Price in December, 1906, that he could have two metre connections, provided he paid Rs. 100 as deposit for each. At the request of Mr. Price, witness only expedited his matter. That was all. In the letter there was something about Rs. 200 deposit to be made with the Municipal Assessor and Collector. He never saw Rs 200 nor enquired about it. Witness said that he knew Mr. Zurhoist, the Foreman of Mr. Price. It was untrue that he brought the letter to the witness. It was untrue that he paid witness Rs. 200 in currency notes. It is untrue that he took the money to the witness who then promised to send a receipt.

Has Zurhoist got any grudge against you ?—No.

Have you any reason why he should come and swear against you ?—I have none.

Continuing, witness said that it was untrue that he told Mr. Zurhoist that he would hand over the money to the head clerk in the presence of the Deputy Engineer of Water Works. Witness did not remember if he had recently seen Mr. Zurhoist and it was untrue that he told him that witness would deny the receipt of this amount in Court. Some months after his dismissal, he did not see Mr. Price. It was untrue that he told Mr. Price that he would pay the money to the head clerk.

Can you assign any reason if Mr. Price were to come and swear against you ?—It may be to oblige Mr. Hall

Continuing, witness said that Mr. Price was a great friend of Mr. Hall but he did not suggest that Mr. Price or Zurhoist would perjure themselves at Mr. Hall's request. There was no possible circumstances under which he could take a deposit for water metres. Referring to Exhibit No 9, witness said that the endorsement "Receive this 200 Rupees" was in his handwriting. Questioned as to what was meant by the office, witness said that it was the Water Works Department.

You told us that it was the Assesser's office that received such money ?—Yes.

Then why did you ask the Water Works Department?—The Assessor and Collector cannot receive any money unless under instructions from us.

Continuing, witness said that the endorsment was written by him in the presence of Mr. Price. He wrote the endorsement thinking that Mr. Price himself would send the letter.

Why did you not send Mr. Price direct to the Assessor's office ?—It was not my business. I was not a clerk, but a Chief Inspcetor.

Was there any difficulty in sending Mr. Price to the Assessor's office ?—No.

Continuing, witness said that Mr. Price requested him to expedite these matters, and so he wrote up that endorsement.

It is not true that you promised that you would refrain from betting transactions ?—I do not remember now.

Here the witness was shown the original report of Mr. Sherring in the matter.

What do you say to that report ?—The report is correct.

The report contained an undertaking from the witness that he would not bet in his own name or in the name of others and that he should sever from all betting transactions.

RE-EXAMINATION.

Re-examined by Mr. Jardine, witness said that he sent the chawiwallas from the door of the Market, at the junction of the Carnac Road and the Hornby road. The sluice there was not shut. It was open all the time. The bets he made after the warning he received from Mr. Shepard, were friendly bets : 5 Rs, 10 Rs, etc. Witness said that his contribution to the Pension would come to about 400 Rupees. The pay sheets from time to time would show that. Questioned as to whether there was any other evidence, witness said that the Municipal Service Register would show his service, etc.

Mr. Jardine said that he would reserve his examination on the alleged charges mentioned in the written statement. He said he denied all those charges until further evidence was led in the matter.

Mr. Lowndes : If your Lordship thinks that is fair, I have no objection.

The Judge : I think it is fair. Mr Jardine may reserve his further questions to the witness in the matter.

The next witness examined by Mr. Jardine was Mr. N. N. Dubash. He said he was a building Inspector of the Municipality. In June 1907, he had to do with the watering of the roads and he had made a report thereon. The report was shown to the witness.

After this Mr. Sherring's evidence, which was taken some time ago, was read by Mr. Jardine. Only a small portion of the exhibits filed in evidence was read, when the Court rose and the case was adjourned to this day.

SELLING OPIUM WITHOUT A LICENSE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Sub-Inspector O'Brien charged Sheirkhan Bhudukhan, a Mahomedan, with being in illegal possession of nine and a half tolas of opium and with selling opium without a license. Mr. Kotewal, Pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that on receiving certain information, Excise Inspector P. B. Fernandez and Inspector Cuverji Darasha sent a man to the accused's house in Upper Duncan Road and the latter sold him some opium. The officers then raided the house, and on searching it found nine and a half tolas of opium in it.

The defence was that the opium found in the house was meant for the consumption of several persons and that therefore the charge of possession could not stand.

The accused was discharged on the first charge and was fined Rs. 50 on the second.

WHY ?

[The Birthday list contains no new Liberal Peers though a suggestion has been made that the Upper House shall be flooded with Liberal Peers to prevent Liberal measures being thrown out.]

The House of Lords, we're told,
Is decadent and base
And pours out water cold
On any sign of grace.
Then why not try to make
It better now and then
By forcing it to take
In worthy Liberal men ?
Can Asquith find the task too tough
To pick out Lads who're good enough ?—"World."

HIGH COURT.—Nov. 30.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Summary Suit for Hearing in Chambers.

912-08 Unwalla and P Bhanji Ravji vs Nanalal Kuberdas.

After Appellate Side Work is Over.

113-06 Madhowji K and Co Haridas Morarji and another vs Valji Soonderji and others Dicksit D S Tyebji D and Co Little and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

57-05 Wadia G and Co Kedarmall Bhuramullas Surajmall Govindram Dickshit D S Commercial cause.

561-06 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Dosabhoy Bomanji Mistry Mulla and M.

192-08 Tyabji D and Co Lalbhai Chunilal the firm vs Kapadia Bros the firm Mulla and M.

106-08 Little and Co A Readymoney and Co the firm vs Moosabhai Hassambhai Vishram Kanga and P.

714-06 Pestonji R and K Shavak Ruttonji Bomonji vs Chabildas Laloobhoy Wadia G and Co part heard.

622-06 Payne and Co The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khaira Thakurdas and Co.

298-07 Madhavji K and C Vallubhram Hemchand vs Chamsey Parbat Captain and V.

422-07 Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.

340-08 Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgomri vs Vrazlal Govindji Matubhoy J and M.

477-08 Captain and Y Bhugwandas Madhuram vs Chimansy Kalyanmal Bhaishunker K and G.

738-07 Raghavaya B and N. Hirji Lilakhar and anothers vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji, and another Khunderao D and M.

151-07 Mirza M and M Surikhabu and others vs Syed Ismail bin Syed Alli and others T H A Ghandy.

51-08 Payne and Co Dewa Tulla vs Raichand Khasal and others Tyabji D and Co.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

To speak to the Minutes of Order.

781-08 Malvi H M and R Pursotamdas Ramgopal vs Ramgopal Hiralal and others Bicknell M and R.

Long Causes.

69-08 Mulla and M Keshawji Dewkaran vs Velji Moorji C P D'Cunha part heard.

932-07 Tyabji D and Co Maganlal Kankoochand vs Vithaldas Vadilal and others Edgelow G W and Co. S M B & Co.

765-05 Nanu H and Co Ramdas Rattonsey vs Chhotalal Gulabram Hiralal and Co.

545-08 Bicknell M and R Herbert M Phipson vs The Igatpuri Railway Co-operative Society Ld Mansuklal J and H.

423-06 Thakurdas and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Hirji Ardesher Dady Ardeshir H D and Co.

338-07 Tyabji D and Co Khatizabibi widow vs Mahomed Mirza bin Mahomed Ismail Muhamtisby Ardesher H D and Co.

5-08 S J Jindah Bins Pais vs Maria Pais Bhaishunker K and G.

631-08 Mirza M and M Goolam bin Hassam vs Ahmed Karim Mahomed and others Ardeshir H D and Co.

114-08 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Nakhoda Mahomed Alli bin Mahomed Anim Rogay and others Craigie L and O.

115-08 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Nakhoda Mahomed Alli bin Mahomed Anim Rogay and others Craigie L and O.

116-08 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Nakhoda Mahomed Alli bin Mahomed Anim Rogay and other Craigie L and O P S Battliwalla.

Long Causes.

435-08 C P D Cunha Abdool Rehman Ibrahim vs Adam Tyeb Matubhoy J and M.

568-08 In person Pandurang Narayen Javeri vs Narayen Bagoba Javeri M B Chothia Nanu H and Co part heard.

593-08 Jehangir and S Adamji Vuliji vs Abdool Hoosein Shaik Jivaji the firm Tyabji D and Co.

552-07 Ardeshir H D and Co. Jamnadas Vijbhundas vs Vasantrao Mahhavrao and others Khunderao L and M Bicknell M and R J G and B Payne and Co.

561-08 Bhaisanker K and G Hormusji Macckji Mehta vs Arthur N Templeton Edgelow G W and Co.

42-07 Khunderao L and M Sittabai widow and others vs Mathurabai widow Bicknell M and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

For Decree Absolute.

449-04 Hiralal and Co Kaliandas Damoderdas vs Narayen Hari Bhasker and others in person.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

13-08 Bicknell M and R Feroze Jamsetji Mulla Feroze vs The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay Crawford B and Co. part heard.

861-08 J R and D Manibai widow and another vs Dwarkadas Chottalal Mansookhlal J and H.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner. Report.

323-04 Tyabji D and Co Moosabhoy Mahomed Sajan vs Yacoobhoy Mahomed Sajan anothers Nanu H and Co Tyabji D and Co.

Long Causes.

397-08 Wadia G and Co Cowasji Jehangir Mody vs Vithaldas Soonderdas Captain and V. For part heard.

634-07 Edgelow G W and Co Bai Putlabai Bapu Sujoo Valinker vs Vinayek Narayen Joshi In person.

172-07 Bhaishunker K and G Mulji Tejsey and others vs Ramsi Dewraj Wadia G and Co.

495-08 Smetham B and C Muncherji Cursetji Khumbata vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Khumbata Ardeser H D and Co.

183-08 Kanga and P Bai Mariambai vs Bai Singaribai widow.

314-08 Little and Co Halimabai widow vs Fatmabai widow.

841-07 Mansukhlal J and H Shrichand Jetha the firm vs Cursondas Lukhmidas Jamsetji E and D.

292-08 Bicknell M and R Howard Bicknell vs Ladkibai widow Dikshit D and S.

515-08 Matubhoy J and M Fatmabai widow vs Jafferbhai Somji and others Payne and Co.

681-06 Little and Co Gordhandas Govindji vs Dayabhai Tapidas Chitnis and M.

695-07 Tyabji D and Co Bai Fatmabai widow vs Yemnabai Kanga and P.

140-07. Tyabji D and Co. Meosa Haji Esss vs. Joonas Haji Sale Mahomed Kanga and P.

396-08 Pestonji R and K Warden and Co a firm vs Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa Kanga and P.

906-07 Edgelow G W and Co, Mirza Mahomed Kasham vs Bibi Sakina widow.

572-08 I A Ghandhin Halimabai, widow vs Shaik Ahmed Shaik Salem Mahomed Mistri S B Mehta.

756-07 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Patel Bart and others Pestonji R and K.

176-05 In person Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoolabhai Khakibhai and others Little and Co Unwalla and P.

493-05 Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others Abdoolabhai Khakibhai and others Little and Co.

924-07 Tyabji D and Co Rawchandra Lallji vs Lalji Mansing and others Edgelow G W and Co.

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Tenders should be returned enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, at Calcutta, by 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 19th January, 1909. The cover should be endorsed on the outside with the sender's NAME and ADDRESS and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for sleepers for the Eastern Bengal State Railway for 1909." Unless so superscribed they are liable to be returned without consideration.

Forms of Tenders and specifications can be obtained from the Chief Store Keeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 for each set of forms and specifications, which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board, to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after the disposal of the tenders provided a Bona Fide Tender is submitted, while to successful Tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the contract agreements have been duly executed by them.

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CALCUTTA, THE 26TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, NOV. 30, 1908.

THE PARSI PANCHAYET CASE.

A PERIOD of about two years has elapsed between the filing of the Parsi Panchayet Case and the Judgments delivered by Justices Davar and Beaman on Friday last—Judgments that must convey to the minds of the litigants on both sides that their Judges have brought to bear on the convictions their minds have formed the most careful thought and reasoning, conserved by a remarkably liberal and academic consideration of the evidence that was placed before them, which has been viewed from the most logical and practical standard as well of law as of the equities affecting both parties. Indeed, it is not possible—even for those who have fought and lost—not to feel that weighty consideration has been given to the pleadings raised with much zeal, industry, and brilliancy by Counsel on both sides; while it is also apparent that the Judges fully realised that they were dealing with issues which had a most material effect on past events as well as on the vital future of a very large and important community. It may be explained that, as an appeal to the Privy Council was expected to be a contingency whichever side won, an application was made that the suit should be heard by two Judges, in order to avoid the expense and delay that would result if only one Judge tried the case, in which event the preliminary appeal would have to lie, in the first instance, to this Court: the suggestion was welcomed by Mr. Justice Davar, who reported the application to the late Chief Justice, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, who associated Mr. Justice Beaman with Mr. Justice Davar to hear the case, so that the appeal might lie direct to His Majesty's Privy Council as the highest judicial tribunal that could be approached.

It is not practicable in the course of this review of the elaborate Judgments that have been delivered to refer specifically to the many interesting legal and historical details that have been discussed; and therefore we propose to particularise only the two main questions, namely,—(1) whether the Defendants are validly appointed Trustees of the Properties and Funds of the Parsi Panchayet; and whether, in the event of death or resignation of one or more of them, they have the right of filling up such vacancy or vacancies as they occur; and (2) whether a person in another faith and subsequently converted to Zoroastrianism and admitted into that religion is entitled to the benefit of the religious institutions and funds mentioned in the Plaint and now in the possession and under the management of the Defendants. These questions arise out of the fact that as the Parsis became a prosperous and flourishing community in British India, they built for themselves, from time to time, various Fire Temples and also erected other sacred structures for religious purposes, as the wants of an increasing community made necessary, besides which they established charitable funds and institutions, which grew richer and more extensive with the progress and advancement of the community, so that in course of time not only large sums of funded capital and cash but also valuable immoveable properties came into existence, by public subscription amongst the members of the community and by gifts and bequests made by individual members thereof, whereby various trusts came into existence for the administration of such funds and properties, which now represent the substantial sum of over half a crore of rupees. The Trustees at the time that this suit was instituted, who are the Defendants, were five in number, and are known as "Trustees of the Properties and Funds of the Parsi Punchayet," having been appointed to office as vacancies occurred by the death or resignation of their predecessors; and they in like manner claim the right of filling vacancies amongst their number as and whenever they may occur. The Plaintiffs, on the other hand, contend that the Defendants have no valid existence as Trustees, as had not their predecessors either; and they claim that the present Trustees, like their predecessors, have usurped powers that belong to the general body of Zoroastrians, who alone, as a body, have the right to appoint Trustees. It is, however, definitely stated that they do not charge the Defendants with any the least suggestion of misconduct.

In this connection it appears that if the interests of the whole of the "Parsi community" are involved in the prayer of the Plaintiffs, the very representative character that they assume—that practically of accredited representatives of the "general body of Zoroastrians" in Bombay—does not seem to have the sanction of the voice of the majority of that community, in that there does not appear to be anything on the record to shew that they have acquired a constitutional or legal right to so represent the community; and if, therefore, this postulate is of any consequence as to the status of the Plaintiffs, who do not claim that any right personal to any of them has been infringed or is sought to be infringed, we fail to see how the "community" *qua* community could be clothed with any responsibility for, or pledged to, the results of this action. On the other hand, it seems to have been conclusively shewn that the original Trustees had no legal existence as a Panchayet; and obviously, if their status was devoid of legality and invalid, none of their acts could be legalised, hence the present Trustees, like their predecessors, are in the invidious position of having no lawful existence. We would here point out that the Court endeavoured, in the preliminary stages of the case, to effect a compromise between the parties, on terms which were indicated, one of which was that the Court should declare that the Defendants were not validly appointed, but that under the powers vested in the Court, they would—formally and legally—appoint them Trustees for life, and also order that a scheme be framed for the appointment of their successors in the event of either death or retirement. But the Defendants absolutely refused to consider that suggestion, contending that "their position was unassailable" and that they would be guilty of breach of trust if they consented to give up the right of their survivors to appoint successors in the place of retiring or deceased Trustee. Consequently, the persistent, prolonged, and vigorous litigation that supervened; and as the Court has eventually adjudicated on the basis of the suggestion above recited—and rightly, too, gauged from a common sense standpoint—a large sum of money has been unnecessarily spent and time and energy wasted, in addition to which prominence has been given to other details that were brought into evidence which had much better have been suppressed—all this would have been saved if wiser counsels had prevailed and the excellent advice offered by the Court had been accepted and adopted. In such case, the litigants would have been nearer the basis of a lawful status than, we think, they can ever be, until both sides combine to approach the Court as applicants for a declaration as to the issues regarding which they are contestants.

In the underlying cause or causes of the determination and tenacity exhibited by both sides in the uncompromising and persistent litigation that has been pursued is found another veritable example of the Napoleonic interrogatory, "*Cherchez la femme?*" It has become peculiarly effulgent in this case through the wife of the 6th Plaintiff, Mr. R. D. Tata—referred to in the case as Sonabai—whose conversion to Zoroastrianism and claim—through third parties—to participate in all the rights and ceremonies of the Parsi community form the *fons et origo* of the litigation. The facts are that in 1903 Mr. R. D. Tata married a French lady in Paris, and when he brought her to Bombay she made profession of the Zoroastrian faith, and was, rightly or wrongly, invested with the sacred shirt and girdle worn by Zoroastrians, when Mr. Tata re-married her according to the rites and ceremonies of the Parsis. He thereafter claimed for her participation in the benefits of all the religious funds and institutions of the Parsis—her right to enter all Fire Temples and on her death to have her body taken to the Towers of Silence. Mrs. Tata's investiture was followed by a Rajput lady, who had children by a Parsi, getting herself similarly invested with the sacred shirt and girdle; but this lady has had only a very transitory identification with the case, having merely come into view to disappear again. But while the litigation in this direction has been of so strenuous a character, the Court has noticed that, if Mrs. Tata felt that she was suffering a wrong which she wished to be remedied or had a grievance to be redressed, she did not appear in the case either as a Plaintiff or as a witness: and that therefore the present or any final Judgment of the Privy Council, would in no way abate or diminish her right to proceed hereafter in person *de novo* if she be disposed so to do. She stands in the same position now, we take it, as if this suit had not been filed. And yet, it is within the facts to say that if there had been no Sonabai, there would probably have been no Parsi Panchayet Case, and Napoleon's interrogatory would not have been justified by another illustration of its potency. No one can, however, do otherwise than admire the struggle that Mr. R. D. Tata has made in what he considers the cause of right; and the same measure of praise is due to those of his friends who have so chivalrously stood beside him as co-Plaintiffs in this suit. And no doubt a considerable section of the Parsi community feel that they owe a large debt of gratitude to the Plaintiffs for being the means of bringing before a Court of Law the grievances that have formed the bases of the Plaint, which, more or less, affect every unit of the Parsi community. The reasons urged against Mrs. Tata's admission to the rights that she has acquired seem to have a most unpractical character from an ordinary mundane point of view, especially as the objections raised are not consistent with the tenets of a religion that claims to have been revealed and accordingly postulates proselytes; and therefore it cannot, we think, be too much regretted that the suggestion thrown out by the Court during the progress of the case as the other of the terms of a compromise—that the cases of the two ladies referred to should be treated as exceptions and that they should be admitted to the benefits claimed for them—was not accepted, which would have removed all cause for heat and irritation and a general hand-shaking might have eventually resulted to the advantage of all concerned.

Apart from the interpretation which the Hon'ble Judges have placed upon the law and upon the cases cited in support of their contentions by both sides, the analyses deduced by the Court on the common-sense aspect of the details of custom and usage which were adduced in evidence, are illustrative of the open-minded and mature reasoning that has been imported into the deliberations of the Court; while, on the other hand, the remarkable conciseness with which the various arguments that have arisen have been collaborated and discussed in the Judgments will enable the Appellants, if there be an appeal, to place their case before the Privy Council in a concise manner such as few cases, perhaps, have gone before that body. The pleadings have all been reviewed with marked care and solicitude and with a most even balance. Both the Judgments are so lucid that it is difficult to choose between them; for while, on the one hand—to use the words of Mr. Beaman—Mr. Davar is himself a leading member of the community whose interests are at stake, Mr. Beaman has been able, no doubt, to approach the case without any previously formed convictions, such as might not unnaturally have been present in Mr. Davar's mind, whose position has, if anything, been a more difficult one, in that it is, humanly speaking, not easy to divest the mind of impressions or convictions that have grown out of a life-long association with the various religious points that have been in issue. And yet, there is in effect a practical unanimity of views between the two Judges on the main points. There is complete concurrence in the finding that the Defendants are not validly-appointed Trustees of the Panchayet Funds and Properties; and though the adjudication removes the present Defendant-Trustees from office, it, at the same time, lawfully replaces them, "in appreciation of their good work," which the Court has done in the exercise of its jurisdiction over public charities and of the express authority conferred on it by Sections 35 and 45 of the Indian Trustees Act XXVII of 1886. The surviving Defendant-Trustees are accordingly appointed Trustees of all the Funds and Properties dedicated or devoted to Parsi charities and known and spoken of as Funds and Properties of the Parsi Panchayet, and it is ordered that all Trust Funds and Properties do vest in them. As to the vacancy that now exists by the death of the first Defendant,—the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy—who died soon after the hearing of the case concluded, his son has been specifically appointed to succeed his late father as one of the Trustees jointly with the surviving Defendant-Trustees. It has also been ordered that the Commissioner of the Court shall frame a scheme for the filling up of vacancies that might arise amongst the Trustees by death, resignation, absence from Bombay for a period longer than six months, or incapacity to perform the duties of the office, with the reservation that such scheme is to be submitted to the Advocate-General for approval and then to be brought before the Court for final sanction. The other question, as to aliens admitted into the Zoroastrian faith being entitled to the benefits of its religious funds and institutions, has been adjudicated in the negative, particularly, because, as already stated, the rights of none of the Plaintiffs, who are all born of Parsi parents, have been infringed, nor is it alleged that their rights are sought to be infringed. We commend the Judgments to the perusal not only of the Parsi community, but also of the general public, as containing interesting historical and descriptive matter affecting a most important section of the public; and we congratulate the Parsi community on their good fortune in having had questions of such vital importance to them dealt with as academically and practically, combined with the forensic ability that has characterised the Judgments of Justices Davar and Beaman, who appear to have been indefatigable in their efforts to get at essentials and to do justice to all concerned. For the rest, we would refer our readers to the Issues and Findings which have already been given in juxtaposition in our last issue. Altogether, the record is of special historical interest, and is as valuable to the present generation as it will be to posterity. We would, however, like to add that a careful scrutiny of all that has been deduced from the evidence and recorded in the Judgments conduces to the impression that a faith which claims to have been revealed must necessarily postulate proselytes, and we cannot imagine, in the absence of anything to the contrary, that any particular class of people has a greater qualification to its portals than another. If therefore the corporeal character have greater significance than the spiritual or doctrinal character—from a Christian point of view at least—the basis is one that will always form a subject of controversy, and consequently the structure will never have a tangible and substantial undisputed existence. It is unnecessary for us to enlarge on the various propositions that proceed from this view, but we commend our remarks to the deliberations of the concerned with all due deference to settled convictions; and in this view we think the Judgments will be of material assistance to those who care to enter upon a study of the general principles and essentials that flow from the trial.

MR. HILL, the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, has started on tour in the Jhalawad Prant which he is likely finish by the middle of next month.

MR. L. S. PRITCHARD has been promoted to an Accountant-Generalship, vice the late Mr. Bhattacharyya.

REPORTS from the North-West Frontier Province state that malarial fever is still prevalent, but cholera is reported from only one village of the Bannee Tahsil.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE GERMAN IMPERIAL REVELATIONS.

Speech of Prince Bulow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, NOVEMBER 14.

GERMANY is still in the throes of the grave crisis which followed so sharply upon the "Daily Telegraph's" publication of the political interview at which the Emperor made so many astonishing revelations and the authenticity of which has never yet been officially or semi-officially called into question. And what crisis shall we call it? Imperial, constitutional or parliamentary, since it partakes of all three and must have the profoundest influence upon the future conduct of public affairs in Germany. It now begins to be perceived that constitutionalism, despite the imposing apparatus and paraphernalia, cannot have really solidly implanted itself in Germany. Neither the Emperor nor his Chancellor, nor the Ministers, Prussian or German, show proper deference to this great principle, and the deputies themselves, though often raging greatly against the abuses of authority committed by the men in office, are themselves mostly subjugated by some *ad captandum* on the part of the Kaiser or his Chancellor. What has occurred in regard to the publication of the Imperial revelations is more than enough to convince the German people and the world at large that they have in the person of Wilhelm II. an *enfant terrible* of the most incalculable and potentially destructive type. It has been my duty in the course of these correspondences to chronicle the origin and effects of various Imperial escapades which have in their time alarmed the world. Allowance was always made for the Emperor's impulsive temperament, he meant well for Germany, whose glory, politically and commercially; was very near his heart; and so even in England his projects of naval greatness were not regarded as unnatural to a certain extent. But when the "Admiral of the Atlantic" sent a pompous greeting to the "Admiral of the Pacific" and Germany engaged in an unremitting competition with Great Britain in the matter of ship-building, thereby compelling the British Government to add hugely to its naval budget, then the matter became more serious than agreeable. At that time came the Imperial letter to Lord Tweedmouth, another most unfortunate intervention on His Majesty's part.

So far as can be judged from the language used by the heads of parties in the Reichstag debate now proceeding, and indeed by the German Chancellor himself, nobody appears to have a word to say in extenuation of the Emperor's proceedings. The German Press almost without exception regards them as unauthorised, unconstitutional and most dangerous, and the speakers in the Reichstag have done little more than re-echo the storm of indignation which the first publication of the revelations evoked. Nobody has as yet pronounced the word unpardonable, but it is very much in the air—and, in fact, how can the Emperor's subjects at home or his friends or enemies abroad fittingly characterise utterances which have done the greatest harm to Germany in her Foreign relations? One of the most remarkable declarations in the Debate to which the Emperor and Chancellor crisis (as it may be called) has given rise, was furnished by Prince Bulow's statement on November 10. He said that he had to consider the effect of his words abroad and did not wish to add further evil to the great harm which had been created by the publication in the "Daily Telegraph." His Majesty had, he said, made at various times various private utterances to English persons which have been linked together and published by the "Daily Telegraph." "I must presume that not all the details have been correctly reproduced. One of them I know is not correct—that is the story of the plan of campaign. There was no question of an elaborated, detailed plan of campaign; it was merely a matter of a few purely academic opinions. I must, however, defend German policy against the charge of duplicity towards the Boers. We warned the Transvaal Government betimes, as is shown in our archives, and notified it that in the event of war with England it would stand alone, and urged it directly and through the friendly Netherlands Government in May, 1899, to come to a peaceable understanding with England, because no doubt could exist regarding the outcome of a hostile conflict. With regard to the question of intervention, the colours are laid on too thickly in the 'Daily Telegraph' article. The matter has long been known."

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

"I said before that many statements in the 'Daily Telegraph' article were too strong. That applies next to the passage where the Emperor is reported to have said that the majority of Germans are hostile to the British people. Between Germany and Great Britain there have been serious and regrettable misunderstandings; but I know that I am at one with the whole of this august House in the conception that the German people desires to live in peaceful and friendly relations with Great Britain based on mutual esteem. And I may declare that the speakers of all parties have spoken in the same sense. The colours are also laid on too thickly in the passage referring to our interests in the Pacific Ocean. It has been continued in a sense inimical to Japan, wrongly. We have never had other intentions in the Far East than to win and maintain for Germany a share in the trade of East Asia. We do not intend to involve ourselves in a maritime adventure there. German naval construction has no aggressive tendencies in the Pacific Ocean, any more than in Europe. For the rest, the Emperor is in complete agreement with the responsible leaders of our Foreign policy in recognizing the high political importance which the Japanese people has won through its political activity and military achievements. German policy does not regard it as its task to circumscribe for the Japanese people the enjoyment and development of what they have acquired."

Prince Bulow then referred to the efforts made by the Emperor during two decades, often in very difficult circumstances, to bring about friendly relations between Germany and Great Britain. Germany desired to discontinue everything which looked like excessive courting of foreign favour, but just because the Emperor was conscious of having zealously and honourably striven after good relations with Great Britain he felt hurt when he was continually the object of attacks which impugned his best intentions, even his interest in the German Navy being attributed to secret intentions against the vital interests of Great Britain, which were completely foreign to him. The Chancellor then proceeded to say, amid loud and prolonged cheers: "The knowledge that the publication of his conversations has not produced the effect which the Emperor intended in England, and has evoked deep excitement and painful regret in our own country, will—and this is a firm conviction which I have gained during these days of stress—induce the Emperor in future to observe that reserve, even in private conversations, which is equally indispensable in the interest of a uniform policy and for the authority of the Crown. Were that not so, neither I nor any successor of mine could assume the responsibility." For the mistake made in dealing with the manuscript, Prince Bulow assumed entire responsibility. In this respect he could only say that a defect had revealed itself in the machinery of the German Foreign Office which he guaranteed should not occur again. "When the article appeared," he continued, "I tendered my resignation. That decision was inevitable and was not hard for me. The gravest and hardest decision I have ever taken in my political life was, in compliance with the wish of the Emperor, to remain in office. I only made up my mind to do so because I regarded it as a behest of political duty to serve Emperor and country further in this time of stress. How long that will be possible for me remains to be seen." The Chancellor concluded with a few words of earnest appeal, calling upon the nation not to let foreign countries see Germans faint-hearted, they must not make a misfortune into a catastrophe. The damage done, as quieter consideration will show, is not so great that with prudence it cannot be repaired. Certainly no one will forget the warning that the recent occurrences have given us all. But that is no reason for showing a discomfiture which would raise the hope in opponents that the Empire was crippled within and without.

There are persistent reports that Prince Bulow will not remain long in office, but a considerable difficulty is anticipated in replacing him in the Chancellorship at the present difficult moment. It is quite conceivable that his successor may, before taking up the reins of power, prefer to have the "Emperor-Chancellor" crisis well settled, as unless some constitutional check be imposed upon Imperial epistolary, telegraphic or conversational excursions there is no guaranteeing that the Emperor may not startle the world with some impulsive, possibly well-meaning but certainly disastrous, assumption of the personal role in Imperial German politics. At the present moment, it may be said that the crisis is much more Imperial than Chancellerian in character so that it is of small consequence for the German people what political personage may hold the Chancellorship, if only the Kaiser does not personally intervene in foreign affairs nor to a certain degree in military and naval affairs without previously consulting his responsible ministers. The nation may be said to be yearning for the full enjoyment of its constitutional birthright. It will not always consent to remain in leading strings and no surer means of augmenting the Socialist peril could be devised by William II than to seek to continue the personal rule which, particularly in the matter of foreign affairs, he arrogates to himself.

SETTLEMENT OF THE CASABLANCA INCIDENT.

Were an illustration required of the present dangerous situation of German foreign affairs it would be afforded by the Casablanca incident which has just lately caused most dangerous tension between France and Germany. Nobody wants to make a bogey of the Kaiser and to seek traces of malefic influence on his part in the mazes of diplomacy, but it would be very interesting to know how Germany suddenly came to give so disagreeable a turn to the Casablanca negotiations with France. Germany's case was untenable from the first on her own showing and particularly in view of her own rigorous military code in regard to deserters and the sanctity of soldiers in uniform such as the French were when they arrested deserters from their own foreign legion whom the Germans had illegally abetted, yet for some time Germany insisted on a previous almost abject apology from France as a preliminary to the reference of even half the matter in dispute to arbitration. This was entirely rejected by France who insisted on mutual expressions of regret and the reference of the whole question to arbitration. The German Government then proposed that while accepting the formula proposed by France for the declaration concerning the Casablanca incident, the German Government would like to add to it two paragraphs so worded as still to reflect identically the views previously expressed by Germany, that is to say, the declaration was to include an expression of regret for the violation of the German Consular prerogatives and a censure addressed to the German Consul for his abuse of those prerogatives.

France naturally found this modified formula no less unsatisfactory than its predecessor and another two or three days of argumentative negotiation set in, the situation between the two countries meanwhile becoming more and more strained. Several important French papers began to contemplate the possibility of a rupture with Germany, expressing at the same time their confidence that Great Britain would be found with France on the side of justice and right. The London "Times" also declared in a leader at the same time that France would not in that case be left unaided, but fortunately for Europe wiser counsels were to prevail in Berlin and general gratification was felt when, on November 19, it was announced that a way out of the difficulty had been found between Berlin and Paris, resulting in the adoption of the following declaration by the two Governments:—

"The two Governments, regretting the incidents that occured at Casablanca on September 25 and which led to acts of violence by some of their subaltern agents, have decided to submit all the questions raised by this affair to arbitration. By common consent each of the two Governments undertakes to express regret for the acts of its agents which may be condemned by the decision of the Court of Arbitration on matters of fact and questions of law."

It may now be hoped that this Casablanca incident between the two Powers, which never really amounted to more than a petty difference, may be removed from any danger of becoming an envenomed quarrel.

Great appreciation is felt on the continent, including Germany, regarding Mr. Asquith's declaration of British foreign policy in his Guildhall Banquet speech. In Germany the passages in which Mr. Asquith dealt with Anglo-German relations are considered equally wise and admirable, and it is felt that nothing could better tend to remove the effect of the Emperor's allegations concerning the persistence of British ill-feeling towards Germany than the soft answer with which the Premier met them.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

OFFICIAL VIEW IN LONDON.

No Comparison with the Mutiny.

DIFFICULTY OF ACTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

In view of various sensational statements which have been in circulation regarding the situation in India, Reuter's Agency is informed, on authority, that the following is the official view held in London.

It is absurd to suggest that anything in the nature of a conspiracy has reached the masses, but the most serious feature—so far as the disaffected section is concerned—is the difficulty of getting hold of the offenders and the slow process of the Courts.

There is no tendency to underrate the significance of the situation, but to compare it with the eve of the Mutiny is grossly misleading, unwarranted and stupid.

The authorities in London and India are in active co-operation, and the relations between Whitehall and Calcutta were never on a more satisfactory basis.

PARIS TRAGEDY RECALLED.

Sequel to Steinheil Murder.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

The murder of the Parisian painter, M. Adolphe Steinheil, and his mother-in-law, Madame Japy, at the end of May last, has developed into the most sensational mystery.

On the morning of the 31st May, M. Steinheil and Madame Japy were discovered strangled in the artist's villa, and Madame Steinheil was found gagged and bound, in an unconscious condition.

She subsequently said that the crime was committed by three men and a woman, who afterwards ransacked the house.

After falsely incriminating two servants, Madame Steinheil was herself arrested on a charge of complicity.

The affair has since assumed a political side, because Madame Steinheil was the last person to be alone with President Faure at the time of his sudden death.

Even the Dreyfus case has been dragged in, and it is said that President Faure gave Madame Steinheil documents bearing on the question of the guilt or innocence of Dreyfus.

THE NEW EDUCATION BILL.

Closure Adopted.

THE FINANCIAL CLAUSES.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

The House of Commons last night, by a majority of 134, adopted the Government's closure resolution, allocating eleven days to the remaining stages of the Education Bill.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has written to Mr. Asquith, objecting to the financial clauses of the Bill, and Mr. Asquith has arranged a conference between the Archbishop and Mr. Runciman.

TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

Repulsed Troops take to Looting.

GENERAL FIGHTING.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

Reuter wires from Teheran that troops were despatched against the rebellious people of Talesh, to the westward of the Caspian, but were defeated with loss. They retreated to Resht and are pillaging the country.

An important tribe at Shahvendi have sided with the Talesh tribesmen, and are now negotiating with Sata Khan, the leader of the Revolutionaries at Tabriz.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg state that the Revolutionaries have occupied Khoi with slight resistance, but that eighty rebels have been defeated at Binab, to the south of Tabriz, losing sixty-eight.

THE LAPORTE FARM MYSTERY.

Farm Hand Convicted of Arson.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

In connection with the finding of fifteen bodies on a farm at Laporte, Indiana, in May last, and the subsequent discovery of the charred body of Mrs. Gunness, the owner of the farm, a man-servant of Mrs. Gunness has been convicted of burning the farm, and has received an indeterminate sentence of from two to twenty years. He was acquitted of murder.

THE VICEREGAL WEDDING.

Lady Lansdowne to be Present.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

Lady Lansdowne sails for Calcutta on December 17th to attend the wedding in the Viceregal family.

UNITED STATES POST-MASTER-GENERAL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

Mr. Taft will appoint Mr. Hitchcock to be Post-Master-General.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

Stopping the Boycott.

ANTI-AUSTRIAN DEMOSTRATIONS.

MONTENEGRO CLAIMS COMPENSATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

The assurances given by the Turkish Charge d'Affaires and by the Ambassador, who is on the way to Constantinople on the subject of the boycott, have restored optimism in Vienna.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

The Paris "Temps" states that Austria-Hungary has made overtures to France with a view to intervention at Constantinople to end the boycott of Austria.

France has replied that the boycott being of a political character, the only fair course will be for Austria to agree with Russia and Turkey to the Conference.

This will be more likely to appease the feelings of the Turks than intervention.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

Anti-Austrian demonstrations, originating in the Universities, continue to be held everywhere in Italy.

The debate in the Chamber on the Foreign policy of the Government has been postponed.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

Montenegro has handed to the representatives of the Powers at Cettinge a Memorandum demanding the session of Spigga from Austria.

At the same time, the Memorandum adds, Montenegro will not forego her claims to other compensations.

AUSTRIA AND BRITAIN.

Fomenting Animosities.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

The Anti-British campaign in the Austrian Press continues unabated.

The Papers accuse Great Britain of fomenting trouble in the Balkans and of inciting the Turkish boycott, which, up to the present, shows no sign of diminishing.

Both the Servian ex-Premier, M. Pasics, and the Montenegrin Minister, Dr. Vukotics, have now arrived in Constantinople, where they were well received.

AUSTRIA AND MONTENEGRO.

Reported Frontier Incident.

OFFICIAL DENIAL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

Advices from Belgrade state that, according to official reports from Cettinge, 22,000 Austrians on the Montenegrin frontier, believing that they were cut off, were seized with panic and fled precipitately, abandoning a portion of their munitions and artillery. Two generals have consequently been cashiered.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

The reported panic of Austrian troops on the Montenegrin frontier is absolutely denied in Vienna. It is stated that the report was based solely on the removal of Austrian baggage inland owing to a possible attack by the Montenegrins.

THE BULGARIAN CABINET.

Resignation Tendered.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

The Bulgarian Cabinet has resigned, but Prince Ferdinand has not yet decided to accept the resignation.

ENGLAND'S SAFETY.

Speech by Mr. Haldane.

SURPRISE IMPOSSIBLE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

Mr. Haldane, speaking at Cambridge last night, replying to Lord Roberts' speech in the House of Lords, said that Military and Naval experts considered that the possibilities of invasion were most minute.

He declared that surprise was impossible while we commanded the sea, and he warned the country against increasing the defensive force to a point imperilling our naval standard.

AMERICAN NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Reinforcements for the Yangtse.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

Two American war vessels have been ordered from Manila to the Yangtse, to replace the two which have recently left.

THE CHINESE THRONE.

Emperor's Early Accession.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

Reuter wires from Peking that the Government has fixed the 2nd of December for the accession of the young Emperor Puwei, when the Imperial clan and officials will swear fealty.

The ceremony has been hastened to relieve the anxiety which is felt in the official world.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Reported Agreement.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

Advices from Washington state that, in spite of official reticence, it is reported, on trustworthy authority, that an agreement between Japan and America has been concluded, based on the idea of encouraging and defending the free and peaceful commercial development of the Pacific.

It is stated that the two nations guarantee each other's territories, and give a mutual pledge to support the independence and integrity of China and equal commercial opportunity for all nations there.

If the *status quo* defined above is threatened, the two Powers will communicate and arrange such measures as may be deemed useful.

EXPLOSION IN A COAL MINE.

Mariana Mine Engulfed.

200 MINERS ENTOMBED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

Telegrams from Pittsburg state that an explosion occurred in a coal mine at Marianna and was followed by a fire.

Two hundred miners are entombed and it is feared that they have been suffocated.

ILLNESS OF THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER.

Feared Victim of Typhoid.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

The Duke of Westminster landed at Southampton to-day, from his hunting trip in Rhodesia, seriously ill. It is feared that he is suffering from typhoid.

THE MACFADYEN FAILURE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

The "Gazette" announces the payment of twenty shillings in the pound in the estate of the late Patrick Macfadyen.

TRADE UNION FUNDS.

An Important Decision.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

The Court of Appeal has decided that the employment of Trade Union Funds to obtain representation in the House of Commons, is illegal.

The Court has refused permission to appeal to the House of Lords.

THE S. A. CONVENTION.

Mr. Botha on Unity.

STRENGTHENING THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

Mr. Botha, speaking informally at Capetown, where he is attending the South African Convention, said that South Africans must unite to strengthen themselves and the Empire to which they belong.

Good relations between the different Colonies would assist the Convention in attaining its ideal.

THE LICENSING BILL AND THE LORDS.

Overwhelming Rejection.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

In the House of Lords last night, the Licensing Bill was rejected by 272 votes against 96.

THE KAISER.

Improved Condition.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

The Kaiser was able to leave his bed for a few hours to-day.

HOME RACING.

The Manchester Handicap.

"OLD CHINA'S" EASY WIN.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

The Manchester November Handicap was run this afternoon with the following result:—

Old China	1
Simonson	2
Cargill	3

Twenty ran.

The race was won by 1½ lengths, half a length separating second and third.

The betting at the start was:—

20 to 1 against Old China.

100 to 6 against Simonson.

11 to 2 against Cargill.

THE VICEREGAL TOUR.

Lady Minto's Return to Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, NOVEMBER 28.

Owing to His Excellency not returning to Agra, Lady Minto and the remainder of the Viceregal party leave for Calcutta to night.

The last few days have been spent in seeing the historical places in the neighbourhood, including Futtehpore-Sikri and Sekandra, and a whole afternoon was spent at the Fort Mr. Marshall, the Government Archæologist acting as guide on every occasion.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

As now arranged, the entire Viceregal party, from Agra, including the Countess Minto, Ladies Eileen and Violet Elliot, Lord Melgund and Captains Jelf and Gibbs, will arrive at Calcutta on Monday morning.

Colonel Crooke Lawless returns to Calcutta on Sunday.

DHARAMSALA AT RAJKOT.

Laying of Foundation-Stone.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, NOVEMBER 28.

On Thursday evening last Mr. C. H. A Hill, C.I.E., C.S., Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, laid the foundation-stone of a dharamsala which Sheth Ruttonsee Moolji, of Bombay, has undertaken to erect at a cost of Rs. 1,500, for the convenience of travellers.

A plot of an acre and a half will be occupied for the dharamsala, which will be in close proximity to the junction station.

It is intended to afford shelter to all classes of people, without any distinction of caste, creed or colour. Special accommodation for respectable families will also be provided.

The Dewan, in asking Mr. Hill to lay the foundation-stone, expressed his deep sense of obligation for the hearty support given by the Agent in this work of public charity.

THE AGENT'S SPEECH.

The Agent, after laying the stone and declaring it well and truly laid, remarked that it gave him great pleasure to assist at the ceremony of such a charitable institution. The application for a plot of land was only made three days ago, and the whole thing was settled by that time, which constituted a record. It was impossible to resist Mr. Ruttonsee, who dashed into his office for such a noble purpose, and so he had to be passed on to Captain Hancock, who had the advantage of knowing about the Civil Station rules. Captain Hancock, in consultation with Mr. Ruttonsee, settled the thing, and the speaker was ready there to lay the first stone. Therefore if any thanks were due they were due to Captain Hancock.

With reference to Mr. Ruttonsee's remark, that he was certain from his past experience of his cordial support, the Agent said that Mr. Ruttonsee had always managed to extort his support, so wide were Mr. Ruttonsee's charities. In the famine year Mr. Ruttonsee was the pioneer in the movement which provided for the feeding of large classes of people, who had collected in the city, and were a source of great trouble and difficulty and had threatened to become a great danger.

There is no reluctance on the part of Government to help donors and founders of public charities, but as the maintenance of such charities involved a very serious question affecting the tax-payers, they had to hesitate a good deal.

He congratulated Mr. Ruttonsee for undertaking to build a dharamsala, which was a necessity and which would be greatly utilized, particularly as no distinction of caste or creed was to be observed, and he expressed a hope that the Civil Station Committee would also cordially co-operate with him.

THE KEONTHAL STATE.

Supervision by Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 28.

Reports indicate that there has recently been a certain amount of trouble in Keonthal, one of the Native States in the Simla hills, where the administration is described as leaving something to be desired.

The Raja is said to have contracted liabilities estimated at three or four lakhs of rupees and it seems not improbable that some form of supervision will become necessary.

LATE QUEEN'S STATUE.

The Nagpur Outrage.

INDIGNATION MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, NOVEMBER 29.

A most crowded enthusiastic influential and representative meeting of all castes, creeds and classes was held this morning to condemn the late dastardly outrage on Queen's statue and to raise funds to replace it.

A strong committee, representing all shades of opinion, was formed and Rs. 6,000 subscribed on the spot.

MURDER BY A TALUKDAR.

Extreme Penalty Passed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 29.

A report from Lucknow records the passing by the Additional Sessions Judge, Lucknow, of death sentence upon Chaudhri Mehdi Hussain, a Talukdar of Oudh and three of his accomplices, and a life sentence upon another, for murder committed in 1905.

ST. ANDREW.

The Patron Saint of Scotland

To-day, November the thirtieth, is the festival of St. Andrew whom Scotland has long ago taken for her Patron Saint, and the Scotch everywhere observe this day of their country's Patron Saint with solemnity and also with great hilarity. Saint Andrew was the first called of Christ's disciples and one of his twelve Apostles. He was the brother of another Apostle, Peter or Simon, and was a Galilean Jew. He is believed to have gone after Christ's death to Scythia and to have preached the Gospel to the ancient Russians in the town of Kieff. The Russians therefore also venerate him as their Patron Saint, and in Russia also the thirtieth of November, which is the day of his death, is held in great reverence. The highest and noblest order of Russian chivalry is called after him, the Order of St. Andrew, which was founded by the Czar Peter the Great. The most ancient Scotch Order of the Thistle is also called the Order of St. Andrew. This famous Apostle who, though a Hebrew by birth, had a Greek name, meaning 'manly,' "andreas," is said by tradition to have travelled in many lands including Asia Minor, Thrace, Greece and Scythia, and to have finally suffered martyrdom at Patrae, a city of Achaia. There he enraged the Roman Governor by his persistent efforts to preach his new faith, and was commanded by the latter to sacrifice to the heathen gods of the place. Upon his refusal he was scourged and then hung upon a cross to which he was fastened not with nails but with cords in order that he may not die at once. He hung for two days on the cross, praising God and exhorting the spectators to the Faith, and finally expired on 30th November. The year of his martyrdom is not certain, but is believed to be about 59 A. D. Of all the Apostles he and Peter alone shared with Christ the honour of a death on the cross. The cross on which he died was of the shape of the letter X and called "crux decussata," and hence such a cross is commonly called St. Andrew's Cross. On the national banner of Scotland is inscribed such a cross, and in the Union Jack also this cross of St. Andrew is united with the upright cross of St. George. There is extant a very curious letter in Latin written by the Priests and Deacons of Achaia, dated on this very day of his martyrdom November 30, concerning the sufferings of Andrew on the cross which they say they witnessed. It is believed to be genuine by several high authorities, one of whom says that it was written within eight years of the death it narrates.

Andrew the Apostle is never, even by the wildest legend, said to have gone to Scotland or to have preached to its people! How then did the Scotch come to hold him in so much reverence? This is indeed a strange story. The connection of Scotland with Andrew is derived solely from its possession of some relics of the body of the Galilean saint. In fact the possession of an arm of the great Apostle is the origin of the enthusiasm of the Scotch for him. Originally at the beginning of the eighth century it appears that St. Peter, the brother of St. Andrew, was the Patron Saint of Scotland. Augustine founded in the memorable year 597—of which was celebrated with great pomp the thirteenth centenary ten years ago—the Petrine Church of Canterbury at the head of an Italian mission. In a little more than a century this Canterbury party succeeded in capturing not only the North of England but also parts of Scotland and Nectan MacDerili, King of the Picts, declared himself for this party and proclaimed St. Peter Patron of his country and built a church in the Roman style, dedicated to that Saint, who has been claimed as their own by the Italians. That church is still believed to exist by some authorities and to form a part of the tower of Restennet Priory at St. Andrews. But MacDerili was ousted by Angus, who about 730 became King of the Picts or Scots, and not liking the Italian ways of his predecessor he dethroned Peter from the high position of Patron Saint to which he had been exalted by him. He was casting about for some other saint to be put in Peter's place, when Acca, Bishop of Hexham in the North of England, was expelled from his see and took refuge with Angus. This Bishop Acca seems to have been a collector of relics and had in his possession an arm of St. Andrew which he had placed in a church which he raised in his honour at Hexham. The body of St. Andrew was buried at Patrae after his crucifixion there and remained in that town for nearly three centuries till Constantine removed it in 326 to his new capital of Constantinople and buried in the Church of the Apostles. After nearly nine centuries it was removed again by Cardinal Peter Capriano on the sack of Constantinople in 1204 to Amalfi in South Italy and reinterred there in the cathedral. There in the cathedral of Amalfi the body of St. Andrew lies to the present day and the late Marquess of Bute, a great antiquary, saw once the skull there.

But during its long sojourn at Constantinople the body of the Saint suffered the loss of an arm, which was given by the Emperor Tiberius II to Gregory the Great when the latter returned to Rome after serving as the Pope's Legate at Constantinople. Gregory placed it in a monastery called after St. Andrew, from which it was afterwards brought by Augustine, a monk of the same monastery, to England, and his royal convert Ethelbert erected the Church of St. Andrew at Rochester in honour of the Saint's arm. From Rochester very likely Acca had acquired this precious relic of Andrew and placed it in the church dedicated to the Saint in his see of Hexham. When he fled to Scotland he took this arm with him and presented it as a most precious gift to Angus who had given him shelter. King Angus put this precious relic in a suitable church and called the place after the Saint. This is the famous town of St. Andrews. It also gave him what he most desired, a proper Patron Saint in place of St. Peter, and he proclaimed St. Andrew as the Patron of Scotland. The Italian and Roman party had been worsted, and a national church of his own was started. Since the time of King Angus, to whom therefore Scotland and the Scots owe their great Patron Saint, St. Andrew has been always venerated north of the Tweed. This history of the relics, of which we have given merely an outline, has been traced with great learning and research by the late Dr. Skene, one of the very best authorities on early Scotland, whose results are endorsed by the third Marquess of Bute, another enthusiastic worker in the same field. "That the late "Historiographer Royal was right," remarks the latter, "in this derivation of the relics from the arm brought by Gregory from Constantinople, appears to me to be greatly supported by the fact that these relics are stated to have consisted of three fingers (probably finger bones) and a fragment of an arm. A knee-pan and a tooth, which are also mentioned, I am inclined to guess to have been the additions of subsequent and less critical times. But whatever the history of these bits of bone, and whether they were or were not part of the body of the first called Apostle of Christ, they were undoubtedly believed at the time to be genuine, and they were the immediate cause of the creation of St. Andrew's as the great national Church of Scotland."

Mr. Ernest Day, a successful importer of horses of all kinds, is now on his way to India, says the "Times of Ceylon," bringing with him ten valuable race horses, the joint property of Lord Westbury and Mr. Ronald J. Farquharson. The horses are intended for racing in India and Ceylon, and will be in work up to time of shipment.

JUBBULPORE NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, NOVEMBER 27.

Things are very quiet, indeed, in Jubbulpore since the late Commissioner Mr. Fox Strangways departed. The days follow each other in unvarying monotony and our race and polo week with its accompanying gaiety is barely a remembrance by now. We do have a fortnighly Cindrella dance at the Club but it seems to me that even that will soon cease to exist from want of support, although the evenings are so cold now that dancing is certainly a reasonable and pleasant amusement. At the one last Saturday there was again an insufficiency of dancing men, and few of the ladies present were able to fill their programmes. Why this should be, I cannot think, as Jubbulpore is full of men.

It is indeed cold up here now; of course during the day the sun keeps the atmosphere fairly warm but once it sets, the air gets colder and colder and most people desert the Club lawn to crouch over the cheery fire in the Ladies Reading Room. One would think that this absence of heat ought to be healthy, and that the bracing climate would herald a decrease of sickness: but such is not the case, there is a great deal of fever and various illnesses about. Hockey is holding its sway now and, after polo, is the most played game. The 1st Brahmans have sent their team to play in the Hockey tournament at Jhansi, the officers in it being Captain Whitehead and Messrs Willoughby Browning and Watson-Smythe. They have won their first two matches, defeating the 30th Lancers by 9 to 0 and the Wiltshires by 12 to 0. The 33rd Punjabis who are the holders of the Hockey Cup have also sent their team to Jhansi. The evenings are indeed rapidly drawing in and soon after 5 p. m. the tennis courts have to be deserted for want of light,; however, it is quite pleasant now playing at an early hour in the afternoon, so that we can put in as many sets as in hotter and longer days. During the middle of this month we did not lack for evening amusements.

On the 14th and 15th, Carter the Magician gave us his excellent entertainment at the Theatre. It was rather expected that Freear in his monotonous Frivolities who just preceded him would rather spoil his house—as people were rather sickened of a one man's show: however it was not so. Most of us had heard of Carter from our friends in Bombay or elsewhere, and we flocked to see his magic. His performances are too well known to require description, but I must say that they even exceeded our expectations, and that it was without exception the best entertainment I have seen last of Suez—an opinion shared by many amongst his audience. Carter only stayed the two nights but the next evening the Ellis Opera Company paid a return visit lasting six nights. It had only been their intention to perform for three evenings but owing to the appreciation they met with they extended their stay. "La Poupee" which was billed for the second night drew a big house and was undoubtedly the best enacted play of any given here.

Last Tuesday, November 24th, the late Jubbulpore Batteries, No. 73 and No. 64 R. F. A., departed on their march to their new stations, Bareilly and Meerut respectively. Batteries Nos. 25 and 63 R. F. A., who had been here under canvas during the month for the annual practice camp, have also left, and continued their march. Our new Batteries have not yet arrived from the North but are expected at the end of December. Next Monday, November 30th, the 1st Brahmans go out about twelve miles on Kitchener's Test, returning on the evening of December 2nd; later on the 33rd Punjabis also go out. On November 14th the men of the 2nd Battallion King's Royal Rifles had a Marathon Race. They had been practising this for some months back. The length was 23 miles—the Race starting at that distance outside and the finish being in Jubbulpore.

ANARCHY IN BENGAL.

The Agapara Bomb Outrage.

A BENGALI ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 29.

A Bengali has been arrested at Belgharia in connection with the Agapara bomb outrage.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The Karur Case.

APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 28.

In the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Munro, Mr. T. Runga Charriar moved for the admission of an appeal against the judgment of the Sessions Judge, Coimbatore, convicting M. Krishnaswami *alias* A. Krishnaswami Sarma, of offences under Sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code, and sentencing him, under the former section only, to five years' transportation.

His Lordship admitted the appeal.

THE ARMS ACT.

Infringement at Cochin.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 28.

Two bags of sulphur, weighing 35lbs., have been discovered at Cochin, among some cargo landed from the s. s. "Nawab" some time ago.

It is alleged that the sulphur was imported by one Rowther, from Bombay, and consigned, under a false label, to a man in Eranial, Travancore, named Gollappa Pillay.

This being an infringement of the Arms Act, the police are making inquiries.

INDIAN PRESS TELEGRAMS.

Modifications in New Rules.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 28.

Some modifications are being made in the new rules regulating Press telegrams in India, which come into force on the 1st December.

The rules have been tried experimentally for some weeks, objection has been taken to their operation, and it is hoped that, as modified, they may work more satisfactorily.

SIR ANDREW FRASER.

His Work as L. G. Reviewed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 29.

The "Pioneer" in a five-column article on Sir Andrew Fraser's career points out that two heads of the United Provinces have within the current year gone home to die, and says the third was reluctantly obliged to quit office at the wise insistance of the doctors, just in time to avert a total break down.

It is no secret that for months Sir Andrew Fraser's friends have feared he was running the risk of following in the way of his predecessor Sir John Woodburn, who sacrificed his life by refusing to listen to warnings. The "Pioneer" suggests that Lieutenant-Governorships involve too great a strain on officials coming right at the end of a long and strenuous career, and proposes reversion to the old plan of appointing men to Governorships of provinces before their selection for the Supreme Council of the Viceroy, instead of afterwards.

Summing up Sir A. Fraser's work as Lieutenant-Governor, the "Pioneer" says:—

"Though it might well have been that his first twenty years in India, passed in a non-regulation province, would have fixed his ideas in a mould of older type of administration, from the day of his assuming the Government of Bengal he has shown an openness to new conditions that usually belongs to men at a much earlier stage of their career. He has, for instance, elevated the Board of Revenue from a special department to something as near a Council as could be done without recognised statutory change; putting its members practically upon the footing of colleagues and advisers. He has instituted the practice of calling in non-official members of the Legislative Council to assist in the preparation of the Budget; he has raised the powers of Commissioners and Heads of Departments; he has encouraged conferences and personal communication between officers of high standing to break down departmentalism, and we have already seen his solicitude to bridge over differences between the Executive and Judicial services and the way in which his motives were interpreted. There is something, not a little pathetic, in the persistency with which a man always disposed to think best of others was himself so grossly misunderstood, as there assuredly is in the fact that one whose labours and sympathies were entirely given to India, who never injured a native in his life and would not have done so for any consideration, should have been marked out for repeated attempts at assassination. But there is also another side, and a very different one, to the picture. The public services in all degrees will be remembering with gratitude his care of their interests, his fairness of mind, his large hearted generosity. The Indian gentry whom he has always to the utmost of his power enlisted in his confidence will be conscious that they are losing a true friend whose patience was unbounded and whose sympathy was undisguisedly sincere. His personal friends will feel that the country is losing an eminent specimen of a type that enables the British "Raj" in India to hold its head high and who in private life possessed the qualities that bind a man most securely to his fellows—loyalty, equability, generosity of mind and natural kindness of heart."

SIR E. N. BAKER.

Arrival in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 28.

On the arrival at Calcutta from Bombay, to-morrow morning, of Sir Edward Baker, the Lieutenant-Governor-elect of Bengal, a reception will be held at "Belvedere," which is his official residence, at 8-15 a.m., by Sir Andrew Fraser, to welcome him.

Sir Edward takes over charge to-morrow afternoon.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 29.

Sir Edward Baker arrived in Calcutta yesterday morning when Sir Andrew Fraser and a large gathering received him at "Belvedere."

INDIGO PLANTING

Europeans Assaulted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 27.

The "Statesman" publishes a telegram from Bettiah, reporting that, in the Champaran District of Behar, the friction between the planters and cultivators, in connection with the Indigo contracts, has become so acute that several Europeans have been assaulted.

Armed police have been drafted into the district, and sixteen persons have been convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment each, being found as members of an unlawful assembly, and some two hundred more are awaiting trial at Motihari, under various charges, chiefly for assaulting Europeans and for arson.

Amongst the other accused is Radhoo Mull, a Banker and Zemindar of Bettiah, who was charged to-day before Mr. Goode, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Gopalgunge, under Section 505, I. P. C., Mr. Manuk appearing for the Crown and Mr. Donough and Gobind Chunder Ray for the defence.

The origin of the trouble is stated to be the contracts under which the ryots bind themselves to grow indigo, which is just now in some cases less profitable than food-grain crops, owing to the high prices prevailing for the latter.

A reply was given on behalf of the Bengal Government in the local Council to-day, to the effect that an enquiry would be held into the trouble between the ryots and indigo planters in Champaran, when order has been completely restored.

LADY CLARKE'S ILLNESS.

Patient Doing Well.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, NOVEMBER 28.

To-day's bulletin, by Lieutenant.-Colonel W. H. Burke, M.B., I.M.S., Major S. Evans, M.Ch, I.M.S. and Captain T. C. Lucas, M.B., R.A.M.C., is as follows :—"Her Excellency is progressing favourably."

MAHABLESHWAR, NOVEMBER 29.

To-day's bulletin by Major Evans and Captain Lucas begins :—" Her Excellency passed a good night and her condition is favourable."

KATHIAWAR'S SYMPATHY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, NOVEMBER 28.

Great sympathy is felt among all classes of people in Kathiawar for His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on account of the serious illness of Lady Clarke, and all wish that Her Excellency may soon be restored to health.

The vernacular papers continue to express deep concern at Lady Clarke's illness and pray for her speedy recovery.

The "Rast Goftar" :—The news of the illness of Lady Clarke, the consort of our popular Governor, has been received throughout the Presidency with great and sincere regret. Uptodate, bulletins to the Press are not very encouraging as to the state of her Ladyship's health, and we share the prayer of Bombay and his wife for her prompt and complete recovery. The illness of his better-half must be a sore ordeal to Sir George Clarke, and a source of immense anxiety at a time when the burden of administrative responsibilities weighs heavy on his shoulders. Much sympathy is felt for her Ladyship and we devoutly wish that she may be restored to perfect health to resume her proper place in Bombay society, whose golden opinions she has won by her amiable and kindly disposition.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—Bombay Presidency is greatly concerned at the domestic anxiety which has sat on the brow of its distinguished head. For some days past daily bulletins have been issued from Mahableshwar about the health of Lady Clarke who has hardly fared well since her recent return from England. It was, however, announced yesterday, that a necessary operation had been performed by the skilled physicians who attend on her Ladyship with success, and that she had passed a comfortable night. It is to be devoutly hoped that improvement in her condition will now follow and that before long the distinguished patient would be herself again to the great relief and joy of all classes of the great community of this city and the Presidency itself. Their sympathies are all with her talented consort, who during the thirteen months that he has held the reins of his exalted office has made himself so popular. We have in Sir George and Lady Clarke and Miss Clarke a family of refined,accomplishment, deep popular sympathy, unaffected modesty, and above all of that pure and higher Christianity which renders the home of every devout Christian so chastening, ennobling and happy. All Bombay wishes Lady Clarke Godspeed in her recovery.

The "Indu Prakash" :—We are extremely grieved to learn that though somewhat better, Lady Clarke's condition is yet serious enough to cause anxiety and we echo most feelingly the sympathy which is felt in all circles for Sir George Clarke, who has won not only the respect of the people in his charge for progressive statesmanship, but also their affections by his courtesy as an individual and his generous responsiveness to the feelings of his subjects, as a ruler. With us orientals the pure and lofty and in one sense the tender but in another sense the extremely powerful influences of a loving wife are always prized so highly, as most important factors, not only for the happiness of man but for the keeping up at the highest point of perfection a wholesome combination of the excellences of his head and heart, that our one wish, both as human beings and subjects, can only be a speedy and complete a recovery of Lady Clarke as it possibly can be. If the sincere prayers of a whole people have weight with the Almighty, these wishes should not be long in being fulfilled.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Monday, 30th November.

The leave granted to Major H. B. Dyson, 2nd Battalion, the Royal Scots, is extended to the 9th March.

Captain H. E. Reid, 2nd Battalion, the Royal Scots, is granted privilege leave from 2nd December, to 30th January, 1909, both dates inclusive.

BOMBAY, ARRIVALS NOVEMBER, 28.—Lieut. Carson R. G. A., from England.
Lieut.-Col. Warren, 3rd Brahmans, from England.
Lieut. Morgan, 62nd Punjabis, from England.
Lieut. Miller, 1st R. S. F., from England.
Lieut. Heath, 19th Punjabis, from England.
Capt. Nelson, 3rd Brahmans, from England.
Capt. Loch, R. E from England.
Lieut. Bryant, 12th R. L. Lancers, from England.
Capt. Ellis, Milt. Accts Dept. from England.
Lieut. Watson, 25th P. from England.
Lieut. Carpindale, 36th Jacob's Horse, from England.
Major Anderson, 6th Goorkhas, from England.
Lieut. Sheringham, 121st Pioneers from England.
Inspector Whittle, Army school from Aden.
Maj. Close. R. E. from England.
Capt. Trueman, 43rd E. R. from England.
Capt, Casserly, 120th Infy. from England.
Engineer Rallings Ordnance from England.
Capt. Branson, 88th C. I. from England.
Capt. Gledstanes, 30th Lancers, from England.
Capt. Pike, 107th Pioneers, from England.
Maj. Harrison, R. F. A. from England.
Maj. Edgell, R. E. from England.

DEPARTURES, NOVEMBER 28.—Major Grimstar, 18th Lancers, to Delhi.
Lt.-Col. Warren, 3rd Brahmans, to Agra.
Lieut. Miller, 1st R. S. F. to Barielly.
Capt. Ellis, Milt Accts Dept., to Calcutta.
Lieut. Carpindale, 36th Jacob's Horse to Ambala.
Lieut. Watson, 25th P. to Jullundar.
Major Anderson, 6th Goorkhars, to Abbottabad.
Lieut. Chamber Layne, 1st Lancers, to Ludhiana
Lieut. Sterling, 59th Scindel Horse, to Jodhpur.
Major Roome, 27th Lancers, to England.
Lieut. Morgan, 62nd Punjabis, to Benares.
Major Walker, 62nd Punjabis, to Benares.
Capt. Thurston, R. A. M. C. to Saugor.
Lieut. Sheringham, 12lst. Pioneers, to Quetta.
Inspector Whittle, Army schools, to Poona.
Maj. Close, R. E. to Karachi.
Capt. Trueman, 43rd. E. R. to England.
Maj. Dyson, The Royal Scots to, England.
Capt. Pike, 107th Pioneers to Poona.

PORT OF VERAVAL.

Suitable for European Trade.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, NOVEMBER 28.

The first time in the history of Kathiawar an ocean-going steamer arrived lately at Veraval, from England, bringing from Cardiff a cargo of 6,000 tons of coal. The s.s. "Northumbria" was moored within half a mile from the shore.

Mr. F. E. Harkness, the Captain of the steamer, is of opinion that Verawal possesses unquestionably a safe anchorage for ocean-going steamers of any draught. He thinks that in relation to other Kathiawar ports, Veraval lies in the direct route of vessels trading between Europe and the East, via the Suez Canal and Red Sea, and there should be little difficulty in promoting a sound and flourishing export trade, as a line of call might be established and that, given the best of shore facilities, European trade should come to it.

VOLUNTEERING IN INDIA.

The Scottish Corps.

NON SANCTION EXPLAINED.

(FORM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 28.

It is understood that the reason for the Government's refusal to sanction the formation of the Scottish Volunteer Corps in Calcutta, was that only sixty names were submitted for membership. The proposal may possibly be revived if a larger number of names is secured.

BENGAL COAL TRADE.

Market Steady.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 27.

The coal market is easy and there is no decline in prices. Bhalgora stands at 20·75, Burrakur at 33·75, Raneegunge at 28·25, Standard at 24·50, Baraboni at 31·50, Equitable (ordinary) at 75, Kosoonda and Nyadee at 61, New Birbhum at 56, and Pench Valley at 28·25.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 28.

INDIAN ARMY.

Promotions.—Lieutentant-Colonel C. C. Tennant to be Brevet Colonel and Lieutenant St. C. Gray to be Captain.

Indian Medical service.—Lieutenant W. H. Hamilton to be Captain.

Conductors H. J. Pay, W. Walcroft and W. McDowell are transferred to the pension establishment.

Assistant Surgeon H. L. Carvalho is permitted to resign the service.

Honorary Lieutenants J. Bennett and H. A. R. Blake are transferred to the retired list.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

A number of Political Department postings are notified:—

Captain C. F. Mackenzie is appointed Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India.

Captain T. H. Keyes as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan.

Major P B Haig, I M S, as Agency Surgeon, Alwar.

Mr P J G Pipon as District Judge, Peshawar.

Mr P L Moore as Collector, Bangalore.

Major P T A. Spence as Resident, Gwalior,

Major H. B. Peacock as Political Agent, Bagkalkhand.

Major K D Erskine as Political Agent, Bikaner.

Major A D A G Bannerman as Political Agent, Kota and Jhalawar.

Captain S B A Paterson as Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, and Captain C E Bruce as Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar.

Mr. H. G. Taylor, Deputy Superintendent, Port Blair, has nine months' leave, from next March.

Mr. E. D. Nunn, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, is gazetted for three months' leave, Mr. F. J. Dickinson to act.

The draft rules under the Indian Mines Act are notified for unexempted mines in India, other than coal mines, to be taken into consideration after the end of February next.

Mr. H. M. Cardew, of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, retires from the 4th proximo, Mr. H. A. Hindmarch succeeding him, and Mr. T. Gregson succeeding Mr. Hindmarsh.

Mr. C. F. Sykes has thirteen months' leave from the 16th instant.

IT was stated at an inquest on the body of Henry Sharpington, aged eighty-one, of St. Mary's-street, Lambeth, who committed suicide by cutting his throat in a fit of insanity, that at the post-mortem examination a remarkable discovery was made. A scar was noticed at the corner of the mouth, and, cutting down to it, the surgeon discovered a large number of No. 8 shot. A single shot was also found in the white of one of the eyes. It transpired that when Sharpington was nineteen years of age he was accidentally shot in the face. The pellets, therefore, must have remained in the flesh for a period of sixty-two years without causing inconvenience.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

IMPRESSIONS OF AUSTRALIA.

By an Anglo-Indian.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am always anxious to see ourselves and our country as others see us, so I asked a gentleman from India, Mr. H. E. Wilkinson, who is visiting Australia, to say candidly what he thinks of the country. Mr. Wilkinson writes as follows :—

"I have been asked by Dr. Richard Arthur, M. L. A., the President of the Imigration League of Australasia, to give him my impression of Australia generally.

Speaking as an Anglo-Indian, I have found this country in every way delightful, and regret that I have to return to India with all its faults.

I came round here on a business trip starting from Calcutta, going to Burma, Java and along the north-west coast of Australia to Fremantle and Perth. The first town that I struck was Geraldton and you can hardly imagine the change I felt in being amongst white men again, that is, white men all round me with shop windows and all other attractions of a white man town. I was told, when I expressed my pleasure at the place, that it was nothing compared to Melbourne or Sydney, especially Sydney.

Perth struck me as being a very smart and up-to-date city with beautiful shops and well-dressed men and women. I am convinced that the climate there is not one that the most thin blooded Anglo-Indian could grumble at, and it would suit him down to the ground if he were at all afraid of cold weather. As far as the business side of this particular State is concerned, I think the principal trade done with India, and it is a very large one, is the export of timber (Jarrah). Steamers leave very frequently for Indian ports loaded with sleepers for the various Government railways.

In Perth I was taken to a hockey match played by two girls' schools and the freshness and muscle displayed by the teams appealed strongly to me forming such a striking contrast to the languid ladies of India.

Adelaide was a very great change from Perth. Where Perth struck me as up-to-date in buildings, in its wide streets, trams and its men and women, I found Adelaide just the reverse. I cannot honestly say the Adelaide people are at all comparable, as far as smartness in appearance is concerned, with those of Perth. As a city, Adelaide is very compact and I have never seen a city surrounded with so many nice gardens.

I spoke to many of the squatting interest in Adelaide and they all gave me the impression of being very comfortable as far as wordly wealth was concerned. In fact, the whole place looked as if money was easily acquired and did not require much chasing.

In Adelaide and Perth I noticed that the houses were built of wood and stone, but were often covered with galvanised iron, but I learnt later that there is a growing tendency to use the malthoid roofing as well as the red tile.

Melbourne was a change from everything that I had seen up to my arrival there. It is like an English city, say Manchester without all the smoke and grime. I found the business man there very keen, and quite willing to look at new business propositions and to take his share of any risk, if he thought there was any likelihood of business ensuing. In fact I found the business man all through Australia very pushing, and regret that many of them do not look further afield for their business. India, as we all know, is a very large country and is practically untouched by the Australian business man. The imports to India from Australia are timber and horses. Of course there are a few other little lines, but I think that there are many commodities such as fresh and preserved fruits, jams, frozen meats, hides etc., that could be successfully worked by Australians in exports to the great British Indian Empire, which is practically next door to Australia.

I found Sydney all that I had been led to believe of it. In fact I came here feeling that I would be somewhat disappointed because I had been having Sydney, its harbour, its gardens, and its many beautiful spots drummed into me continually.

I took many trips round Sydney's harbour, and I do not think anything more beautiful could be seen anywhere. I met many of the American Officers when the Fleet was in Melbourne and they all agreed that when I saw Sydney harbour I would find it quite up to all that had been said about it. They stated that neither Rio de Janeiro nor San Francisco could be compared to Sydney.

I went down to Manly, the watering place of Sydney several times and feel certain that these places like Manly with their beaches and surf-bathing, their sunny skies and a temperature, I understand, of 65° Fahr. would be absolutely the ideal place for a retired Anglo-Indian and his family. On looking over a House Agent's register, I found that a detached cottage standing in its own garden in a Sydney suburb could be had from £45 upwards a year, exclusive of all taxes, and as the furthest suburb is half an hour away from Sydney City, the cost of transportation would be very little, the ferry rates being cheap. By the way, I was surprised to hear that there was no income tax on income less than £1,000 a year, no stamp dues and no servant tax. The wages of domestic servants are from 8 to 15 per week, and I have been in many houses occupied by people in good positions where all the work was done by one servant, sometimes even that one servant did the washing. I find my washing done here is not to be compared with that great enemy of Anglo-Indians the Dhobie—who, as you know, is the gentleman who stands in the stream and hacks your clothes to pieces on the rocks.

I am told that the parks of Sydney aggregate 4,000 acres and I feel certain that there is nothing to be compared in any city in the world with the parks here, and what struck me as being strange was that they were so near the city.

I have been told about a number of letters from India, Burmah, and Ceylon addressed to the Imigration League of Australasia. There were 40 letters by one mail, and the class of people who were keen on coming here and were asking for further information was surprisingly good. It comprises many different grades, of course, but here are a few examples.

A gentleman who has been in business for many years in India wants a business in Sydney and would like to know the cost of upkeep of three servants and horse and carriage. Again a lady writes stating that her husband is on the point of retiring and would like to know what kind of house would be obtainable for £50 a year. Then a Lieutenant-Colonel with a family writes that he wishes to retire in Australia ; that his pension is £700 a year and that he has a private income of £300. Then we have a soldier 28 years of age who has served eight years with the colours, he was a farm servant until he joined the army. Another soldier who has been employed making cordite and cordite cartridges and working with the mechanism of guns generally ; he has a pension of 4·6 a day and asks for work in the same line in Australia, and in view of the Government proposal of establishing factories for the manufacture of cordite in this country, this particular application is rather interesting. Another man wishes to go in for apple growing. He has £200 and an income of £20 per month. Another is an electrician at present earning £400 a year, has a few hundred put away, and wishes to know if he has any chance in this country. These examples will show that the class of people coming from India will be just the right sort for Australia.

To the father of a family, it may be interesting to know that the State schools are free, and that there are many private schools both for boys and girls with British University graduates as masters. There are splendid Universities in Sydney and Melbourne, also agricultural colleges in the country, where a scientific and practical experience may be gained at a cost of £30 a year including beard and lodgings.

In conclusion I may say that I met an old doctor who retired from the Indian Medical Service after serving 20 years in India. He is now in Tasmania and when I asked him if he would care to go back to India, he replied that he would not do so for one year for £10,000, so there is at least one satisfied Anglo-Indian in the Commonwealth. I suggest that it is the duty of the Commonwealth to appoint a business-like and up-to-date agent in India with the idea of placing the many great points of this wonderful country before the European communities over there."

Such a testimony from an outsider is valuable and I trust it will induce other Anglo-Indians to write to me at the Immigration League, Moore-street, Sydney, and ask for information.—Yours, etc.

RICHARD ARTHUR M.D.
President, Immigration League of Australasia.

THE TREATMENT OF CRIMINAL TRIBES.

The following is the Statement of Objects and Reasons of a Bill which will be introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council:—The object of this Bill is to validate the action of the Commissioner in Sind in ordering the removal under section 14 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, of certain members of the criminal tribe known as Hurs, from the settlements to which they were originally removed under section 14 of the Act to other settlements in adjoining talukas. This action has, in the case of four Hurs of the Thar and Parkar district, been held by the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind to be illegal owing to the want of concurrence of the Governor-General in Council in such removal under section 15 of the Act. The Court also held that the power of removal vested in the Local Government by section 14 of the Act could only be exercised once. This decision gives rise to serious administrative inconvenience, and the Government of India have since expressed their explicit concurrence in the action of the Commissioner in Sind in all cases in which he has ordered any of the Hurs residing in any taluka to be settled in any other approved settlement. This Billis, therefore, necessary to prevent any similar interference by the Courts in Sind with the past action of the Commissioner in ordering other removals of the same kind and, in view of the limited construction placed by the Judicial Commissioner's Court on the powers conferred by section 14 of the Act, also amends that section in order to provide for such removals in future.

EXPLOSION OF BURIED FIREWORKS.

SOME time ago the Bombay Police confiscated a quantity of native detonators. These it was decided to dispose of, and hamals were told to bury the same after the explosives had been first rendered harmless by soaking in water. The plot selected for this purpose was the open space at the back of the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital and the Police Office buildings. Owing to the ground having been rendered dry and hard by the heat of the sun the fireworks thus buried in the ground exploded on Saturday morning when a police sowar was trotting over the spot where they lay buried. The horse was burnt about the hind legs while the rider was thrown, the latter escaping with a few bruises.

The report of the explosion drew a large number of people to the spot. Mr. Gell the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Phillips the Deputy Commissioner, and Messrs. Sloane and Sullivan of the Detective Branch inspected the spot and were satisfied that there was no foul play. The explosion it is believed, must have been due to the impact caused by the hoofs of the horse breaking through the hard ground.

THE HYDERABAD RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Previously acknowledged ...	93,892	15	0
M N B...	5	0	0
Mahsrali Fazulbhoy Visram ...	10	0	0
Ardeshir Rustomji Engineer ...	10	0	0
"A Hindu"	5	0	0
"A Bhatia"	5	0	0
Madhavdas Jootha	3	0	0
H J Talyarkhan in memory of my beloved departed one	15	0	0
Noormahomed Vallibhoy	25	0	0
Mr A Keyzer	50	0	0
"T J"	51	0	0
In memory of Bhawanrao Mahadeo Joshi	10	0	0
Radhalal, Sub-Engineer N W Ry ...	10	0	0
H H Sir Vakhatsingji, Durbar of Loonavada through Amichand Javerdas	500	0	0
H H's Family	165	0	0
H H's Subjects	135	0	0
C G E	100	0	0
T A	10	0	0
Sri Morari	5	0	0
Yamunashankar	5	0	0
Sahaamba Akahiram	4	0	0
Delipprasad	4	0	0
Hans Swaroop	4	0	0
Parsanmull	4	0	0
Sach	4	0	0
Chunilal Mohenlal	2	0	0
Mrs Dhunprasad	5	0	0
Mr P B Mehta	10	0	0
Messrs Mirza Mirza and Mangaldas ...	30	0	0
Mrs Sachubai Naoroji Batliwala ...	100	0	0
Banu, Nasir and Tehmi	25	0	0
Mr Narayan K Joshi	5	0	0
Through Jam-e-Jamshed M J Patel.	206	0	0
Mr P B Narielwalla	50	0	0
"Dilsej"	5	0	0
Mr Dulabhdas Girdhardas... ...	2	0	0
In pious memory of our dear brother Jehangir Dadabhoy Navroji Mody	50	0	0
Sympathiser	520	0	0
Nusserwanji Bomanji Karanjia in memory of his beloved father Bomanji Pallonji Karanjia ...	100	0	0
In memory of the second year's anniversary day (Roj Rashna Maha Khordad) of her beloved daughter Kumee by her bereaved and sorrowful mother Sirinbai ...	5	0	0
Shroff	1	0	0
The Freemasons of Bombay... ...	1,185	0	0
Rs.	97,426	13	0

THE Committee over which Sir Thomas Holland presided, to enquire into the working of oil-fields in Burma, has presented its report to the Burma Government.

FROM the 14th to the 20th instant, 3 Europeans, 8 East Indians, 18 Native Christians, 361 Hindus, and 47 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 437. The death-rate was 44·6 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 42·4. The deaths are thus classified :—Cholera 22, fevers 128, bowel complaints 56, and other causes 231.

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

First Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 28.

IN to-day's races at Calcutta, of the First Extra Meeting, the following are the details :—

GIANT PONY PLATE. Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 500 to the winner, Rs. 299 to the second and Rs. 100 to the third. For ponies 14-2 and under which have not won a flat race value Rs. 200 or over.

Messrs. Gooculdass and Nanjee's Cheeky, 7st. 12lbs., A. Hoyt 1
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Naughty Boy, 7st. 12lbs., Robinson 2
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Primrose, 8st. 13lbs...Fraser 3
Mr. T. J. Sulivan's Gladstone, 8st. 10lbs....Butters 4

Also ran :—Amazon, 8st. 10lbs (Blades), and Lorraine, 8st. 11b (Howie).

Betting:—5 to 4 Naughty Boy and Lorraine ; 10 to 1 Cheeky and Gladstone ; 15 to 1 Amazon; and 16 to 1 Primrose. The Totalisator paid Rs. 116, 25, 16, and 33.

Naughty Boy cut out the running, with Cheeky and Lorraine second and third. In the straight Cheeky went to the front and won by three lengths ; four lengths between second and third.

THE WELTER PONY PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs. Rs. 500 to the winner, Rs. 200 to the second and Rs. 100 to the third. For ponies 14-2 and under, which have never won a flat race value Rs. 500 or over.

Messrs. Goculdass and Nanjee's Cheeky, 9st. 9lbs, Mr. Beaumont 1
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Naughty Boy, 9st. 9lbs., Owner 2
Mr. Mesmarnah's Picanniny, 9st.....Renz 3
Mr. Williams' Bandy Leg, 10st 7lbs, Mr. Charington 4

Betting.—5 to 4 Cheeky; 2 to 1 Picaninny ; 4 to 1 Lady Mana ; 6 to 1 Naughty Boy ; 12 to 1 Bandy Leg; and 15 to 1 Amazon. The Totalisator paid Rs. 36, 14, 14, and 14.

Cheeky was first away, followed by Naughty Boy and Bandy Leg. The favourite never had anything to beat, and won in a canter by four lengths; a neck between second and third, and a head between third and fourth. Time—1min. 18 2-5secs.

THE SEASON'S MAIDEN HORSE PLATE. Distance.—6 furlongs. Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. For horses which were Maidens on the 31st March, 1908, and which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,100 or upwards since that date.

Mr. Jiji's Master Theo, 8st. 7lbs..... Rickaby 1
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Sue, 8st. 7lbs..... Robinson 2
Mr. J. M. Rodocanachi's Good Friday, 8st. 4lbs, Amer 3
Mr. H. J. Hedden's Mauvette, 9st. 4lbs...Mauvette 4

Betting.—3 to 1 on Master Theo ; 6 to 1 against Bobbie ; 8 to 1 Sue ; 10 to 1 Good Friday ; 12 to 1 Wolverton ; 15 to 1 Mauvette and 20 to 1 Craigendorrie. The Totalisator paid Rs. 17, 15, 26 and 44.

Mauvette went to the front, followed by Master Theo and Sue. In the straight, Master Theo took command and won by three lengths ; one and a half lengths between second and third, and a neck between third and fourth. Time—1min 16 1-4secs.

THE WELTER PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs. Rs. 500 to the winner, Rs. 200 to the second and Rs. 100 to the third. For horses which have never won a flat race value Rs. 500 or over.

Mr. R. L. F. DeSoyza's Morino, 11st. 6lbs 1
Mr. Holmes' Andros, 10st. 10lbs., Mr. Charrington 2
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Lafterin, 10st. 7lbs....Owner 3
Capt. M. E. K. Hodgson's Pincher, 11st. 11bs., A. Hoyt 4

Betting.—5 to 4 on Pincher ; 5 to 1 against Morino and Andros ; 8 to 1 Lefterin and Lady Bentworth ; 12 to 1 Ynslas and 10 to 1 the others. The Totalisator paid Rs. 59, 18, 10 and 19.

Morino outaway with Ynslas in close attendence and Pincher third. Coming round the bend Pincher went up second and the field closed in. At the distance Andros came with a rush and passed Pincher, but failed to touch the leader, who won by three-quarters of a length ; a quarter length between second and third and three and-a-half lengths between third and fourth. Time.—1min. 18 3-4secs.

MIDGET PONY PLATE. Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 500 to the winner, Rs. 200 to the second and Rs. 100 to the third. For Arabs, 14-2 Country-breds, 14-1 and other ponies 14 hands and under, which have not won a flat race value Rs. 200 or over.

Thakur Sripal Singh's The Point, 8st. 5lbs., W. Southall 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' Evening Herald, 8st. 10lbs., A. Hoyt 2
Mr. B. N. Burjorjee's Echo, 9st. 3lbs.....Howie 3
Mr. G. S. Harper's Pantomime, 8st. 10lbs...Sutton 4

Also ran :—Chota, 9st. 3lbs. (Sirth) ; Eileen, 9st. 10lbs. (Ames) ; Coin II, 8st. 5lbs. (Fraser) ; Nobleman, 8st. (Barrat) ; Happy-Go-Lucky 7st. 12lbs. (Bahaman) ; and Miss Ripid, 7st. 9lbs. (Whalley).

Betting.—Evens Eileen ; 3 to 1 against The Point; 4 to 1 Evening Herald and Echo ; 2 to 1 Coin II ; and 20 to 1 the others. The Totalisator paid Rs. 55, 19, 24 and 21.

Evening Herald, Chota and Coin II got away abreast, with The Point and Happy-Go-Lucky close up. In the straight Coin II first showed through, but The Point came away at the distance and in the end won by three-quarters of a length; two lengths between second and third, and same distance between third and fourth. Time—1min. 5 1-4secs.

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE. Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. For horses, maidens on the day of the race.

Mr. M. Gocaldass' Galloping Girl II., 9st., A. Hoya 1
Mr. Jiji's Sacricomar, 9st. .....Rickaby 2
Mr. J. Bose's Not Yet, 8st. 12lbs. .....Barret 3
Mr. J. M. Rodocanachi's Waterman, 9st. ...Ames 4

Also ran.—Singleton, 9st. (Robinson) ; Capsicum, 9st. (Bray) ; Mystic Circle, 9st. (Hill); and Arabian Night, 8st. 11lbs (Whalley).

Betting.—2 to 1 against Waterman and Singleton ; 5 to 1 Not Yet ; 6 to 1 Galloping Girl, Sacricomar and Capsicum ; and 8 to 1 Arabian Night and Mystic Circle. The Totalisator paid Rs. 167, 32, 42 and 29.

Galloping Girl got away first and cut the lead throughout, Waterman lying second and Not Yet third. Sacricomar came from a distance with a rush and secured the second place. Won by one and a half lengths ; half a length between second and third, and two and a half lengths between third and fourth. Time—1min. 3 1-5secs.

HOCKEY.

The Aga Khan Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 29.

The semi-final was played yesterday when the Northamptons beat the Bishop's High School by 3 goals to 1.

The final between Indian Infantry Officers and Northamptons is to-morrow.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

THERE of A class were actually at their moorings on Saturday afternoon, but none of them apparently were able to summon up sufficient energy to put in an entry. B class were brought up to five by the addition of Peewit, an addition which was as unexpected as it was welcome. It was believed that she would not be out this season unless under another flag.

The start was about as poor as it could be. Pixie led over the line, but a long way behind the gun. The others behaved as if they had never seen a flying start before. Peewit in particular lost about a minute and a half. Running down to Tucker beacon, Pixie steadily drew away. Peewit and Mannikin paired off behind her, while Trixie and Erin brought up the rear. Mannikin improved her position working up to Butcher buoy and had still a chance when they set spinnakers for the run to North Karanja.

Peewit held on to Mannikin and should have had a good chance with a long beat home. Pixie just had her time nicely safe at the last turn and proceeded to improve matters by simply leaving the others standing. Laying a judicious course which might have been followed with advantage by the rest, she arrived a good ten minutes a head of Mannikin though the latter ought to have beaten her soundly under the conditions, and won easily. The freshening breese brought the boats behind and they all finished much closer than might have been expected. Mannikin tried to give Peewit second prize, putting in many futile tacks and finally wasting precious time by trying to squeese inside the schooner when short tack would have taken her past in half the time, but Peewit did not want it, and as soon as she was in a favourable position for the onlookers, indulged in one of her famous evolutions with her centreboard in the air and finished peacefully and happily after a decent interval to take breath.

Valkyrie was an absentee in C class but the other eight all turned out.

Coralie was afflicted with absent mindedness at the start and defeated the gun with much ease, putting herself hopelessly behind. Lapwing was away first with Sitara next and after a short struggle with Curlew took the weather berth for the run down. Maud with Jean and Coralie luffed out of the proper course to go ahead of a steamer which was not in their way and lost a lot thereby. Sitara ran into the lead and stayed there till the buoy was reached, though Lapwing, thanks to an unexpected spurt, was not far off, Curlew was next and then came Clutha and Tomtit in close company. It was a close haul across on the port tack and Lapwing at once forged ahead and sailing in great form worked out a long lead. Maud had ideas of her own regarding the position of the buoy and acting on them pinched her way in among the steamers. Lapwing fetched the buoy nicely getting through the lee of the steamers much more easily than the boats behind. Tomtit and Clutha were close together and after indulging in several tacks rounded in the order named. Maud was next with Sitara close to her. Lapwing had three minutes lead from Tomtit at the schooner, the latter being still closely shadowed by Clutha, while Sitara hung on to Maud and just managed to cut her out round the mark.

Lapwing increased her lead a little round the small course and won with only a little to spare from Clutha, the latter just managing to beat Tomtit for prize of place at the finishing line and getting second prize. Sitara was third by three seconds and a half from Tomtit while the rest were badly out of it in spite of the improving breeze which should have brought them up.

It has been decided to apply the automatic system of handicapping to B class this season. This has been in use with C class for some years and has given great satisfaction. In C class a first prize winner loses fifteen seconds a mile, the second losing ten and the third five in the handicap for the next race. In B class the number of boats is less and the penalty for a first prize will be ten seconds and five for a second prize. The personal element will thus be entirely eliminated in the handicapping for these classes as far as the Saturday races are concerned. We believe A class have evolved some system of handicapping for their class also which we sincerely hope will be successful and bring them satisfaction at last.

The following races sailed on Saturday :—

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-30 p. m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances.	Entered by	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
	M S		H M S	H M S
Erin	3-12	Officers, 116th Mahrattas	5 50 34	2 17 22
Trixie ...	2-24	Officers, Royal Scots	5 49 14	2 16 50
Pixie	Scr	E Y Watson & J B Aspinwall ...	5 36 26	2 6 26
Mannikin...	4-0	Officers, R.A.	5 46 19	2 12 19
Peewit	6-36	F V Evans & Fraser	5 48 49	2 13 13

Course No. 19 = 9·6 miles Wind W. N. W. Strength moderate. 1st Prize won by Pixie ; 2nd Prize Mannikin. Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

C CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-45 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances.	Entered by	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
	M S		H M S	H M S
Tomtit ...	Scr	Capt H Gloster	5 53 10½	2 8 10½
Coralie ...	5 28	Col H Mead ...	6 4 2	2 13 34
Maud ...	1 22	Officers, R E ...	5 59 55	2 13 33
Clutha ...	2 44	J J Welch	5 52 46½	2 5 24
Lapwing...	Scr	Capt R S J Gillespie, R E ...	5 49 24	2 4 24
Valkyrie...	6 50	R Walker	Did not start.	
Curlew ...	2 44	C A Wordsworth	6 3 12	2 15 28
Sitara ...	5 28	Wardlaw Milne	5 58 34	2 8 6
Jean	7 31	C N Moberley..	6 3 31	2 11 0

Course No. 17 reversed + 2 = 8·2 miles. Wind W. N W Strength moderate. 1st Prize won by Lapwing, 2nd Prize won by Clutha and 3rd Prize won by Sitara—Time limit 6-45 p.m.

POLO.

Cawnpore Tournament.

COOPER ALLEN CUP.

9TH HODSON'S HORSE VICTORIOUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, NOVEMBER 28.

The first game in the first ties in the Cawnpore Polo Tournament for the Cooper Allen Cup, was played off this afternoon in the presence of a large and appreciative assembly.

The ground is in admirable condition. The game was between the 9th Hodson's Horse and the 30th Lancers.

The Band of the Cawnpore Volunteers was in attendance.

The following comprised the 30th Lancers team :—1 Walker, 2 Harbord, 3 Raemond. Back-Nathasing, and the 9th Hodson's Horse:—1 Vigors, 2 Fraser, 3 Rowcroft. Back—Atkinsen.

It was a very good game and as the result the 9th Hodson's Horse scored 3 and the 30th Lancers one goal. The score by the 9th Hodson's Horse was due to good combination. The 30th Lancers too played brilliantly. The game was in favour of the 9th Hodson's Horse throughout and the second half was faster than the first.

GREMIO PORTUGUEZ.

THE Gremio Portaguez celebrated yesterday the anniversary of H. F. M. the King of Portugal by a dance at the Victoria Hall, Byculla, which was attended by a select gathering of Portuguese ladies and gentlemen.

Dr. L. J. Pinto, the President of the Gremio, in an appropriate speech proposed the toast of Dom Manoel. He said that it was at a time when his father was devoting all his energies to the better government of his kingdom that he and the Crown Prince had been ruthlessly cut off by the hands of hired assassins. It was at a time when the whole of Portugal was plunged in a state of chaos and

BY THE WAY.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S HEARTLESSNESS.

There are sixty officers on the General Staff of the American Army who will give a great sigh of relief when next March comes round. With all his admiration for Mr. Roosevelt, it may confidently be stated that "Big Bill Taft" will not celebrate his accession to the Presidency and the command of the Army by climbing precipitous rocks and bramble-packed hills at breakneck speed. Mr. Roosevelt has no mercy on his officers. He seems to have given them no hint of what was coming, in which case they too might have arrayed themselves in roughrider costume suitable for struggling through the thorns and brakes of the wilderness. A few months ago the same terrible chief put them through a searching examination into their riding powers, but that was nothing to the ordeal of last Saturday. They are not all as young, literally or comparatively, as the President, who is an extraordinary specimen of the young middle-aged man, even though that type is far more frequent now than formerly. He celebrated his forty-ninth birthday by a twenty-miles tramp in pouring rain, ghastly to the disgust of the four detectives who followed him. Last summer he had a severe tussle with a skittish horse in the waters of that very creek through which he has just led his perspiring followers, and his fifty-first birthday will no doubt be spent in chasing lions along the metals of the Mombasa railway.

LOW WYCOMBE.

In spite of all the arguments and appeals which have been brought to bear, the Town Council of High Wycombe have shown themselves incapable of rising to such a height of chivalry as is implied in the election of a lady mayor. Miss Dove was defeated yesterday by a narrow majority of two votes. The punishment of High Wycombe is to lack a chief magistrate for some twenty-four hours. Aldeburgh, on the other hand, made no scruple of choosing Dr. Garrett Anderson, who presided in the mayoral chair "dressed in her scarlet robe and chain, surmounted by a little black bonnet." Now that one borough has pointed the way High Wycombe may resolve to elect Miss Dove as a policy of despair. Somebody must be appointed this very day, or dreadful things will happen. It looks as though one of Miss Dove's opponents will be compelled to sacrifice himself on the altar of municipal duty if the only available candidate is not to be elected after all. Should Miss Dove prove victorious in the end it, would be a more glorious triumph, viewed from the militant point of view, than would have fallen to her lot had the enemy been dismayed yesterday. We must wait on the event of this evening. While Wycombe is waiting we have no doubt nothing is being left undone to persude some wretched man to consent to have the mayoralty foisted upon him.

THE COURAGE OF PRINCES.

The Crown Prince of Germany has long been known as a good sportsman. As a swimmer and a cross-country rider he has repeatedly made his mark. He had been only a few days at St. Moritz before he was shooting down the Cresta toboggan run, navigating Scylla and Charybdis, Battledore and Shuttlecock with the best of the old hands. His voyage in the Zeppelin confirms the popular estimation of his pluck and grit. To go up in anything at all in a bitter north-east wind argues some moral and physical courage, but to do it in a machine the predecessor of which came to a miserable end not long ago through the explosion of its benzine motors, and the first cousin of which, the Parseval, had been irretrievably damaged in mid-air a few weeks previously, argued the possession of qualities which Germany may well be proud to know are possessed by her future ruler. Nothing endears a ruler more to his subjects than the exhibition of personal courage. The present King of Spain owes a large part of his undoubted popularity to the knowledge that in the best sense of the words he is "a first-class fighting man," and when the time comes for the Crown Prince to ascend the throne, a position for which he has laboriously prepared himself, it is safe to say that a more popular monarch will not exist on the Continent.

THE HOBBY DONKEYS.

We had almost imagined that ingenuity had exhausted its resources in the establishment of clubs. From Travellers to Totemists we had believed that every kind of human being was provided with his special club. But we were wrong. There has remained a new thing to come amongst us—no less than a "Hobby Club," which Lord Molesworth and the Hon. George Scott are reported to be on the verge of establishing in London clubland. Here every member may ride his hobby to death, attend lectures, take part in discussions, and devote his life to the study of his own craze, whatever it may be, from buffalo-hunting to Blue China. We have referred to "the hobby donkeys," and that is what many will, as we were at first inclined to do, consider these enthusiasts. But think of the benefits of this arrangement. Imagine the relief and comfort for the home life of the hobbyists which will result from the club's absorption of their energies. Consider the freeing of other clubs from all kinds of bores and boredom after "The Hobby Club" has absorbed all the cranks and zealots in the world. All that we do wonder is where premises sufficiently large are to be obtained, so that all the bores—which is what one set of hobby-riders deems another set—can pursue their pleasures without interference with or from all the other bores? Happy thought—the vacant Aldwych site. Why not? For the club should be a large one, seeing that we are all hobby-riders and bores in one way or another and the delight of finding one's hobby ministered to in this generous fashion should be so great as to bring a swift and almost unmanageable public longing for membership of this community which will revive the faded glories of true club life.

A WITTY JUDGE.

Sir James Mathew, of whose death we regret to hear, is credited with being the last judge who sat in the old courts at Westminster and the last of the barristers engaged in the Tichborne case. Notice is also drawn to the fact that he was one of the few judges raised to the Bench without the preliminary step of taking silk. When he became a Lord Justice of Appeal Sir James Mathew dropped to some extent out of the public mind, and his retirement, though it took place only two years ago, seems much longer back. But during the earlier part of his career, both at the Bar and on the Bench, Sir James Mathew was amongst the best known, in the sense of most generally popular, lawyers in the country. Though not deficient in judicious sternness, Sir James had a pretty Irish wit, and he used it with considerable prudence. His jokes, that is to say, were not made so inopportunely as those of some of his legal brethren who allow themselves more licence. We notice that in the obituary notices Sir James is credited with the famous aphorism "Truth will out, even in an affidavit." This is generally laid to the account of Sir Charles Bowen, and is certainly more in consonance with the general tenor of that cultivated man's polished wit. But it is a difficult matter to decide the authorship of "good things." The best are attributed to at least half a dozen sources, and in such cases the truth will not out, even in an affidavit.

THE LADIES' CORNER

FEATHERS WITH SPADE-SHAPED TIPS.

In the realm of millinery other materials have for the moment been ousted from the field of fashion by the popularity of the soft furry beaver, and novelties in this connection are appearing every day. A handseme model boasted a crown of dark velvet which was neither brown nor taupe, but halted midway between the two the hat being beefeater in shape and closely drawn in the middle of the top to make a perfectly flat round centre, while the brim, which was not large and was slightly curled up at the edge, was carried out in beaver of the furriest description. On the left side, falling over the ear, were placed two thin ostrich feathers pure white at the base and uncurled, while the tips terminated in very long hanging ends which shaded almost to black. As a matter of fact, the ostrich feather treated in this fashion is the craze of the moment, these long hanging tips being supplied in the case of the better feathers by tying long strands to the tips of the original strands while in the cheaper models they are gummed on. Another form of trimming most used at the present moment is a long elastic looking stem with a spade-shaped tip of a feathery consistency which suggests a peacock's feather the lower part of which has been stripped bare.

THE NEW "RUSSIAN VIOLET" SHADE.

A new colour which is sure to have an eager following is a very rich, strong shade of purple, exactly the tint of the winter Russian violet. This makes an exceptionally handsome gown when carried out in fine cloth, and with button of velvet and hat of the same with contrasting feathers—white for choice—a striking effect can be achieved. Popular and handsame as the velvet coat undoubtedly is, the effect of a rich quality of Ottoman silk is even better, and dark plum colour or brown costumes in a combination of fine cloth and silk are very beautiful. All coats without exception are long this year, and no woman who considers herself in any way knowledgable in the matter of fashion would for an instant dream of wearing a short one, a safe length for most figures being represented by the basques which fall quite to the knees, while short woman can increase these by a few centimetres and add considerably to their height in consequence. Everything is flat in the shoulders, but at the top of the collar band of net or lingerie are wondrous ruches of several rows of finely plisse material, each successive row being slightly shorter than the last, and standing out horizontally, while the colour of the toillete is introduced in very fine lines at the extreme edge of each.

REVIVAL OF AN OLD STYLE.

Numbers of women are wearing black velvet sometimes plain and sometimes of corduroy, which is soft and rich and supple, and cut in tailored style, while the wearer of one of the garments had launched a novelty in peltry which suggested a Victorian fashion revived. This was a fur trimmed coat handled exactly like those of twenty-eight to thirty years ago. The coat was of three-quarter length open at the seam in the middle of the back, while the fur chosen for its adornment was skunk, which was carried round the figure in quite a revolutionary way. The same fur formed the collar and ran down the fronts of the coat, thus suppressing the otherwise universal stole while directly the eye grew accustomed to the quaint effect the impression that the coat had been resuscitated from some forgotten box or wardrobe or that the wearer had come straight out of a picture by Du Maurier sketched in the dawn of the eighties, faded away, and one was bound to confess that result was good. Anything made of of the finest material and turned out by an artistic and sure cutter will look well and this quaint revival certainly produced a very satisfactory result.

SCHOOLGIRL'S ROMANCE.

Divorce Obtained after two Years.

In the Divorce Division in London, on Nov. 13, a divorce was sought from Mr. George Nisbet Armstrong by his wife, Mrs. Phœbe Georgina Frances Ruby Armstrong, who alleged that he had been guilty of cruelty and misconduct. There was no answer to the suit.

According to Mr. Barnard's statement the petitioner, a daughter of Colonel Otway, married Mr. Armstrong when she was a schoolgirl of eighteen, the ceremony taking place at St. George's, Hanover-square, on December 18, 1906. They lived at Highcliffe Castle, Christchurch, and at Great Cumberland-place, London, W.

Soon after the marriage Mrs. Armstrong found that her husband had a very violent temper, and he treated her with cruelty. In May last they returned from a trip to Australia, and each went to stay with their respective families.

MISCONDUCT ADMITTED.

Mrs. Armstrong came to London, where she received a telephone message from her husband saying he was going to Paris for a few days. When he returned he looked so ill and upset that she asked him if he had been unfaithful to her.

He admitted misconduct, and added that he had stayed at the Hotel Metropole, in London, with a Mrs. Hoffmann, that Mr. Hoffman had entered the room with another man and found him under the bed and that Mr. Hoffman was trying to get £ 7,000 out of him.

He begged his wife not to divorce him. She left him, and on May 11 wrote him the following letter:—

Dear George,—Ever since last Thursday morning I have been thinking things over very seriously indeed, and this is the conclusion I have come to.

We were never meant for one another and I am afraid I cannot have made you very happy.

You cannot really have loved me as you should This is patent by your conduct and confession.

If I ever were to come back to you I never could love or respect you, and without these two assets life would become entirely intolerable.

Mrs Armstrong then filed the petition.

Mr. Beyford, for Mr. Armstrong, said he was not in a position to put Mr. Armstrong in the witness box.

EVIDENCE OF CRUELTY.

Mrs. Armstrong, a prettty woman, stated in her evidence her husband's acts of ill-usage and cruelty. He had dragged her into the house and locked her in a room.

In April, 1907, while staying at the Hotel Metropole, at Brighton, she had occasion to complain of her husband's language. After dinner there was some slight altercation, and he dragged her across the flags, shook her violently, and pushed her. "I fell into the sea and my hair came down," she said, "I was in the water up to my ankles, and he held me there. I was very much upset, and went back to the hotel. I went to my room crying, and locked the door. My husband came up and tried to force open the door, saying he would raise the hotel if I did not open the door."

While on the voyage to Australia, he dragged her out of her bunk and caught her by her hair. When he returned from Paris he seemed hysterical, and she, suspecting him, infidelity with Mrs Hoffmann, questioned him of and elicited the confession mentioned by counsel.

Carl Kuhnz, who accompanied Mr. Hoffmann when the latter entered his wife's room, said they found Mrs Hoffmann in her dressing gown. They then discovered a pair of men's boots and on looking under the bed found Mr. Armstrong and managed to get him out with a walking stick.

His lordship granted a decree, nisi, with costs.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

ALCOHOL FROM PEAT.

The sources of alcohol are many and varied. Any variety of sugar or starch will yield it under the action of suitable ferments. It may even be made from cellulose, the basis of all vegetable fibre. This substance is allied in ultimate composition with the carbo-hydrates, starch and sugar. And when cellulose is treated with strong acids or alkalies it is converted into grape sugar. Hence it is obvious that the vegetable fibre, of which peat chiefly consists, can be converted into sugar, and ultimately by fermentation into alcohol. And some recent experiments of a French chemist, M. Raynaud, indicate that our immense stores of peat can be profitably drawn upon as a cheap source of alcohol.

ONE QUARTER COST OF POTATO SPIRIT.

The peat fibre is first hyderated, and then treated with sulphuric acid. By this means it is changed into a soluble carbo-hydrate, a sort of grape sugar. This is then fermented by means of a special yeast and yields alcohol. It has been shown that one ton of dry peat will yield 43 gallons of pure spirit, along with 66lb. of ammonium sulphate as a by-prodnet. The cost is 5d. a gallon of 97 per cent alcohol or about one-quarter that of potato spirit.

DANGER OR RAT VIRUS.

In the vigorous campaign now being waged against the rat various forms of virus are frequently used. By means of these the infective germs of fatal diseases are communicated to the rodents. That such a course is not always without danger to human beings is indicated by a recent report of Dr. Collingridge, Medical Officer of Health for the City of London. A sudden outbreak of illness affecting twelve persons to have been caused by such a bacteriological poisoning of rats. Only those who partook of meals in a particular room were affected, and behind the boards of this room were found a number of the decomposing bodies of mice which had been killed by the virus. It is thought that the microbes may have been spread over plates, &c., by mice, and thus have contaminated the food partaken of. A bacillus nearly allied to the one found on the virus used above is known to cause severe gastric trouble when meat contaminated with it is eaten.

SIZE OF COMETS.

In his interesting work on "The Solar System" Professor Poor gives a striking illustration of the extreme minuteness of certain comets. Minuteness, that is to say, measured by the amount of matter they contain, for this matter may be spread over enormous areas. Thus, the average density of such a comet may be 1-7,000th that of the air at the surface of the earth. This represents a vacuum more perfect than any that can be produced in the laboratory. "It has been said," Professor Poor tells us, "that if an ordinary telescopic comet of fifty or one hundred thousand miles in diameter could be brought into a laboratory, it could be condensed and packed away in a pill-box and comfortably carried around in one's pocket." This only applies, of course, to the minuter comets. The larger are believed to consist of meteoric fragments, the clashing together of which is, in part at least the cause of the luminosity.

ORGANS OF SMELL IN INSECTS.

In his recently translated book on "The Senses of Insect," the great Swiss naturalist, Auguste Forel, gives an interesting account of some experiments with ants deprived of their antennæ. The researches of Forel, Plateau and others have clearly shown that these organs are the seat of the sense of smell. They were formerly thought, it may be noted, to be organs of hearing. In ants the antennæ are highly developed as organs of smell, and in a number of species enable the insect to do without sight.

ANTS WITHOUT ANTENNÆ.

The experiments referred to consisted in removing the antennæ from a number of individuals of different species, and putting them together in a box. On one occasion four different species were thus treated. Under normal conditions they would have fought fiercely with one another if thus brought together. As it was, one ant which had been gorged with honey fed its natural enemy. "Little, by little, writes Forel, "my various ants huddled," themselves happily together, some on others, despite their diversity." And in this state they paid no attention to their larvæ or pupæ even when these were held under their mouths with a forceps.

LOSS PREVENTS RECOGNITION.

Very indifferent, however, was the effect of removing the antennæ from another species. When amputated individuals of this species were placed in the box they immediately attacked and bit all the ants they met. Not only so, but, though from the same nest, they fought with each other with no less fury. Put into a box by themselves a regular set-to took place. In both cases the absence of the sense of smell prevented recognition of friend or foe.

BEES WITHOUT ANTENNÆ.

Similar experiments with bees carried out by the same writer, and also by Prof. Felix Plateau, of Ghent seem to show that the sense of smell is of less importance to this insect than to the ant. Humble bees feeding on certain flowers were caught and carefully deprived of the antennæ. Liberated" at a distance from the flowers, many of them were afterwards found visiting them with apparently as much precision as before.

A RARE SPIDER.

Mr. F. P. Smith records in the journal of the Quekett Microscopical Club the occurance of a rare spider in the Isle of Wight. This is the ant-like spider "toxeus formacarius," described as one of our rarest, handsomest, and most interesting spiders. It has only been recorded on a few isolated occasions as occurring in Britain during the last three-quarters of a century.

NOVEMBER IN THE WEST COUNTRY.

To know the autumn days in the West Country, the late October and the early November days, with their extremes of variation, is to understand the luxuriant growth and the verdure of the mossy undergrowth that strikes one so forcibly even on the hottest of summer days, when the moors above are purple with the heather and thirsty streams are murmuring softly in the wooded coombes that twist and turn beneath the curving hills. Even on the hottest summer day there is a freshness and coolness in these sloping woods that clothe the sides of the moorlands. Sheltered from the winds and from the scorching rays of the sun, they retain the moisture so lavishly bestowed upon them in the autumn and winter; there is ever a freshness in the green carpet of the whortleberry, and in the vivid greens of the mosses that heal the scars of a nature. Yesterday sunshine, to day the mist rolling off the hills and creeping down the sides till the further ranges only show their outline in a ghostly dimness, the mist gradually increasing in intensity till at last the outline is lost to sight altogether. Through the pinewoods near at hand the blue-grey pall filters through like the incressing smoke of a charcoal-burner's, fire. In the immediate foreground the brilliant russets, the yellows, and the tander greens of the billowy foliage, touched by the first frost, are clear in their rich medley of colourings, but beyond the coombe the next rising slope is dim and dark in the all enveloping mist, and it is only from the dark outline of the trees that one can distinguish the oak from the ash, the ash from the birch, and beyond, again, the most glorious landscapes viewed in the brilliant sunshine of the day before faded away in ghostly outline. Looking seaward, the vale stretches away in the grey dimness, the hedges making out the plain like a great chessboard; a faint line of white marks the sea breaking gently along the pebble ridge, but beyond that, sea and sky are merged into one great expanse of misty grey. There is wonderful stillness all around, broken only by the steady "drip, drip" of the mositure of that has gathered on the foliage of the stunted oaks, and fallen in drops on to the thick carpet of mossy undergrowth. A wood-pigeon rattles hurriedly through the branches of a large oak, and the moisture patters down as if some giant hand has shaken the tree vigorously. The chortling note of a pheasant disturbs the stillness now and again, and a little rustling in the woods above, and the dull sound of something striking against the branches and trunks of the trees, tells of a stag moving quietly about with his hinds,

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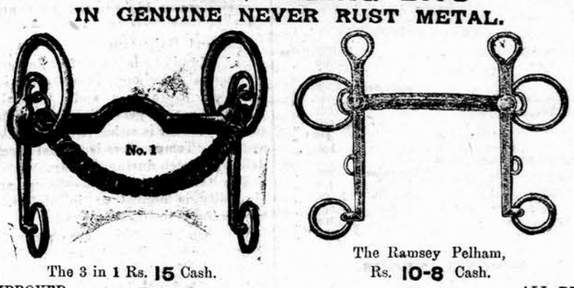

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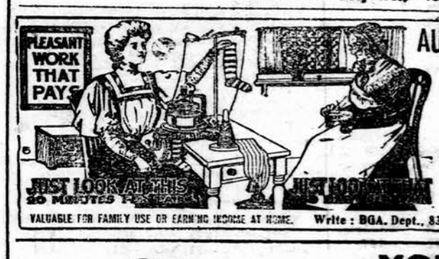

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, NOV. 27.] [BOMBAY, NOV 28

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	97	1/3	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 12/16		1/16
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	62 9/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	22 3/8		1/4
do. do. 2 months' hence	22 3/8		1/4
do. in New York ...	48 1/2		3/4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·11		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·47	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	486 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th
do Short London Bills			May
3 months' sight.	2 1/2	un	chgd
do: Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7/8	1/8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1/2	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 3/4d. unchgd.
Bills on Madras ...Rs. 50,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.
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Liverpool:—

Spots ...	... Steady with fair demand.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	...Steady.
Total Sales ...	... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 200 "
Imports	...30,000 "
Mid-Americans	...5·03 uncd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 8 15/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.
4·77	4·73	4·76	4·77	4·77
—01			unchgd.	unchgd.
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.	
4·78	4·79	4·79	4·78	
unchgd.	+01	unchgd.	+01	

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	123,000 Bales
Do. do, last year	94,000 "
Exports to Great Britain. ...	8,000 "
Do to Continent	56,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·45 unchgd.	
Futures—Month of Dec. 9·24 unchd.	Advanced early on notices promptly stopped and declined later owing to bear pressure and liquidation.
Do. do. March 9·31—03	

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 1/16—unchgd.
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·89+01
Do. do. March 8·97—4
Closing Tone—Steady.
Cotton Stock in London 12,230
The forecast of crop is 13,000,000 bales.

Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports...	434,000 Bales.
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...183,000 "
Do. do. to France and Continent	...193,000 "
Do. do. to Japan	... 17,000 "
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,043,000 "
Do. do. at Interior Ports	...781,000 "

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Brown Cawnpore 49 Nov.-Dec.—H. A. & D.—Sellers—Canal.

Linseed:—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 48 1/8—Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 3-3 unchgd.

Rubber:—
Para Rubber, 5½ Id. Value.

Metals:—

Copper Braziers	£75
Yellow Metal	6 5/16d.

Bar Iron:—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 4 11 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 x F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 12 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India	£ 5 18 9

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [28TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,53,600	London	Indian Specie Bank
16 Bars Silver ...	23,399	do	Mercantile Bank
1 Bag Gold Coins	1,500	Marseilles	S Ca toor-ohand & Co
1 Parcel Silver...	23	London	National Bank
1 Case Sovs	5,355	Aden	S Z El Fadal
Gold Coins.....	331		
1 Bundle Sovs ...	345	C Mant-vie	
Rupees	215		
1 Bundle Rs.....	931	Portsmouth der	M Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Sovs ...	1,959	Jeddah	S Jooma
4 Packages Sovs.	31,230		
Gold Coins ...	737	do	Sundry Importers
Rupees	309		
1 Parcel Silver...	31	London	Comptoir National

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent, " 26th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. " 5th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. " 14th July.

Gonvt:—
Borrowers for two months at 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—
The market to-day is steady at 1s. 3 7 8d. T. T. and 1s. 3 29-32d for demand and all Banks will buy credits at 1-4 1-16 3 months' sight. There has not been much doing to-day either in ready or forward delivery. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote:—

On London ...	1s. 3 7-8d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight....	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	134
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	167

Government Paper:—
The market opened steady to-day at 94 3-8 for cash and the settlement, and closes unchanged. Scarcely any business is passing in the Bazaar. Calcutta market is slightly firmer at 94 1-2.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs. 94-8
1st Settlement	" 94-6
2nd Settlement	" 94-6

Bullion:—
On Friday Bar silver in London closed 1-4 lower at 22 3-8 for ready and for delivery forward in two months, the New York quotation being 48 1-2. Locally the market opened at 56 11-16, ex duty, but during the day advanced to [57 1-16. Forward quotations are also steadier. Bar gold is unchanged.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24 4 0
Australian Bar Gold		24 3 0
Bombay Bar Gold		24 1 0
English Shield Sovereigns		15 4 0
English Dragon Sovereigns		15 3 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...		57 1 0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...		57 1 0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...		57 5 0

COTTON.

Market Report:—
The market continues quiet and there is little change in rates, but business either for forward delivery or in ready cotton is slow. Exporters are doing little or nothing and mills are by no means keen, and are taking up only cheap lots of new crop. Stocks are small and until arrivals increase we do not look for any material reduction in ready rates. The market closes quiet as under.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	... 231	Mar 09
Good M. G. Broach ...	... 225	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	... 210-11	Jan 09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	... 203	"
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola	... 195	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	... 185	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	... 187	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	... 181-2	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	... 183	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	... 180-1	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	... 170	"

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone	Quiet but steady
Estimated Sales	... 5,000 Bales
Total Imports	... 23,000 "

Future Delivery Prices:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·76	4·75	4·75	4·76
—01	—01	—01	—01
Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July	July.-Aug.
4·76	4·77	4·78	4·78	4·77
—01	—01	—01	—01	—01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
The market is quiet but steady, and we quote as under:—

Ready	Rs. 8 4 6	to Rs. 8 5 0 B.T.
Apl-May	" 8 0 6	R.T.

Rapeseed:—
The market is quiet with little business passing and we quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	... Rs. 8 8 0	B. T.
Apl.-May Brown Delhi	... " 8 1 0	R. T.

Gingellyseed:—
The market is quiet but prices are steady.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs. 45 0	0
Mimbara	" 45 8	0
White Khandesh	" 49 0	0
Black Kutni	" 41 8	0

Poppyseed:—
Ready Rs. 9 11 0 B. T. New Crop 9 11 0 R. T.
Tone—Firm.

Castorseed:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 30 0 0
Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed:—
Ready ... Rs. 25 0 0. Jan-Feb. Rs. 23 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 6 12 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Groundnuts:—
Jan-Feb ... ... Rs. 40 0 0
Tone—Quiet.

Wheat:—
White Delhi, April-May... Rs. 5 8 0 R. T.
White Pessi 85p.c. " ... " 5 14 0 "
Tone—Quiet but steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay	1,480
India	634
Indian Specie Bank ...	55

Mills:—

David	487½
Kohinoor	825
Manekji Petit	3255
Branch City Press	175
Volkart's United	497½

Miscellaneous:—

Bidham Pile & Co	129
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	331 3-4
Colaba Land and Mill...	1,140
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate Co. Shares	18 1-2

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	530
Amritsar-Patti	119
Tapti-Valley	422 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday:—

Cotton	4,105	bales.
Wheat	2,847	cwts.
Linseed	1,291	"
Rapeseed	111	"
Gingellyseed	21,879	"
Poppyseed	191	"
Groundnuts	219	"
Castorseed	2,901	"
Rice	73,273	"
Myrabolams	3,169	"
Cottonseed...	11,100	"
Mowraseed...	2,186	"
Gram	1,910	"
Joowar	6,732	"
Maize	28	"

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.] [BOMBAY, NOVEMBER 29.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	84 3-16	3-16	
3 do. Rentes	93 3-4		1-4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99	3-16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	82 1-2		1-16
*Bar Silver in London ...	22 3-16		2-16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	22 3-16		2-16
Do. in New York ...	48		1-2
Exchange on London at Paris	25·11	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·47 1-4	1-4	
Do. do. do. New York	4·86 3-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	28 May
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	2 1-2	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 1-2	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 7-3	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1-3		1-6
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	2 2-3		1-6

Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England ... ...£450,000 for Egypt.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 3/4d.
*Closing Tone of Silver.—quiet.
Bar Gold 77/11 unchanged.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	Quiet but steady.
Futures	... Quiet.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Steady.
Total Sales	...12,000 bales*
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 "
Imports	... 23,000 "
Mid-Americans	5·09+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	8 15/16 unchanged.

*Sales increased yesterday by 5,000 bales.

Future Delivery Prices:—

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-April
4·77	4·75	4·75	4·75	4·76
unchgd	—01	—01	—03	—01
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	
4·76	4·77	4·77	4·76	
—02	—02	—02	—02	

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports... ...	Mutilated.
Do. do. last year ...	...82,000 bales
Exports to Great Britain ...	... mutilated.
Do. to Continent	...26,000 bales.
Spot Cotton—Mutilated	
Futures—Month of Dec. 9·24 uncd.	First tone Mutilated advanced on favourable cotton goods situation
Do. do. March Mutilated.	

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 1-16	
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·85—04	
Do. do. March 8·95—02.	
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.	
Cotton Total *Visible Supply*	4,210,000 Bales.
" " " East Indian	105,000 "
" Quantity in Sight ...	5,100,000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	59,000 Bales
"	Sold on Speculation	4,000 "
"	Sold for Exportation	1,000 "
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	84,000 "
"	Actual Exports	3,000 "
"	Week's Imports	150,000 "
"	Stock	547,000 "
Surat's	Week's Sales	300 "
"	Sold on Speculation	100 "
"	Sold for Exportation	...
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	200 "
"	Actual Exports	100 "
"	Week's Imports	1,400 "
"	Stock	9,000 "
Afloat	American	370,000 "
"	Indian	1,000 "

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—6⅜ unchgd.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	... 1,145
Bangalore Bank...	*Sellers* 120

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...	105
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910 *Sellers*	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan. July *Buyers*	108
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. Do.	1,080
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909	1,000
Carnatic ... ... *Buyers*	550
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1918	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares ...	155
Do. do ... B. Shares (25 paid) ...	50
Coral	170
Jamalamudgu Press	400
Madras United S. W. & M.	2,800
Madura	150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	nom. 200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	104
Tinnevelly	580
Tirupur Press	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref. ...	40
Burma Investments	10
Burmah Oil Coy.	89s.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911) *Seller*	100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1916) *Seller*	98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.) ...	*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913)...	950
Ditto ditto (1909) ...	1,000
Do. 7½ per cent. Cum. Pref. A. Shares	*Par.*
Do. 5 ditto B. " ...	*Par.*
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb.	*Sellers* £100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	*Sellers* 14s 9d.
East Indian Tea & Produce... ...	20s.
Indian Aluminium (fully paid) ...	*Buyers* 105
Indian Cycle & Engineering 7 per cent. Debs.	90
Malabar Timber Yards & Saw Mills...	*Seller* 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Seller* 90
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Seller* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	*Sellers* 97
Madras Electric Tramways ...	...nom £1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs	97
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...12s. 6d.	
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures...	86
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	125
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	105
Mysore Chromium	nom
New Mysore Manganese	28s. 9d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910... *Seller*	100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	97½
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs. *Buyers*	100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...	114
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)...	65
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.	£101
Rangoon Oil	66
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds ...	£ 101
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	130
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	104
South Indian Railway Debentures	£102
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)	£103
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid) ...	50
Shell Transport and Trading Company ...	ad. 45s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference ...	£ 9½
Shimoga Manganese	*Sellers* 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	*Buyers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers* 107
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...	66
United Coffee Growers	nom
Vizianagram Mining	28s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, fully paid	20s.
Balaghat, fully paid	... 4s. 9d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference, fully paid	...14s. 3d.
Burma Ruby Mines	7s. 7½d.
Champion Reef, fully paid	6s.
Deccan Goldfield Develop. (10s. paid)	1½d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...	3s. 3d.
Dharwar Reefs (17s. paid)	1s. 9d.
Glenrock	6d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	1s. 3d.
Goldfields of Mysore (17s. paid) ...	1½d.
Hosur Gold Mines (19s. 4d. paid) ...	4½d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid	20s.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	38s. 1½d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid) ...	2d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid	4½d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	...91s. 3d.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	4½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)	3d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid)	2d.
Nanjungod, fully paid	*Seller* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	25s. 9d.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	...13s. 9d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...	20s.
Sangli, 15s. paid	1½d.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid) ...	Rs. 4
Topaldodi (Nizam's) 16s. paid ...	*Nom.*

MR. E. G. SIMPSON writes from Mandolagiri-kande, Wattegama, to the "Times of Ceylon":—"Referring to your extract from the 'Madras Mail,' I was surprised at the doubt expressed whether a cobra was oviparous or viviparous. A most undoubted cobra that I kept for some time, about 1888, laid a number, thirteen I think, of genuine hard-shell eggs."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 28.

Light snow has fallen in parts of Kashmir and skies are still cloudy, but over the rest of the country they are clear.

Humidity normal or in defect, temperature is in defect in Baluchistan and the Punjab hills, but normal elsewhere.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely over the whole country.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 29.

Madras reports a light fall of rain. Skies have become cloudy on the East Coast but elsewhere are generally clear. Pressure changes and wind directions indicate that a depression has entered the Andaman Sea from the East. Skies have become moderately to heavily overcast in the Andaman Islands.—Forecast.—Dry weather is probable over the whole country.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 28th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the maximum in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Light cloud persists at Agra but elsewhere skies are clear. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and while day temperature is normal, night temperature is high in the west and north-west.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect in Lower Sind and normal elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal except for a defect in Cutch during the day.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Usual temperature conditions prevail.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally very lightly clouded. The moisture in the air has decreased slightly except at Bombay and is now either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect and temperature equal to the average.

General Remarks.—Weather has been fine and is likely to remain so.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire	74·1	56·1	...	0·15
Jask (27th)	79·8	62·3	...	0·00
Muskat (27th)	85·3	70·6	...	0.00
Multan	73·3	49·5	...	0.00
Rawalpindi	70·9	41·9	...	0·00
Lahore	77·4	45·2	...	0·00
Sirsa	77·3	47·6	...	0·00
Ambala	75·5	45·5	...	0·15
Delhi	76·7	54·2	...	0·00
Agra	78·5	59·0	...	0·00
Mainpuri	81·3	53·1	...	0·00
Jhansi	81·5	59·5	...	0·00
Cawnpore	81·9	60·5	...	0·00
Allahabad	81·6	52·5	...	0·00
Jagdishpur	79·1	45·8	...	0.00
Jagdishpur	82·5	60·0	...	0·00
Karachi	77·4	51·2	...	0·03
Ajmer	80·2	51·1	...	0·16
Jaipur	80·0	55·6	...	0·00
Kotah	79·1	56·5	...	0·00
Bhuj	83·3	62·7	...	0·00
Dwarka	90 7	64·8	...	0·00
Veraval	85·9	57·2	...	0·00
Rajkot	86·6	55·6	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	90·1	61·6	...	0·00
Surat	88·1	60·2	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	86 8	54·4	...	0·00
Deesa	79·0	49·8	...	0·00
Negmuch	82·6	52·1	...	0·01
Indore	81·5	51·3	...	0 00
Jubbulpore	81·6	58·0	...	0·21
Sangor	84·1	54·9	...	0·03
Hoshangabad	88·2	54·1	...	0·07
Khandwa	87·2	57·1	...	0·00
Akola	84·8	55·8	...	0·00
Amraoti	83·6	54·6	...	0·00
Nagpur	85·5	53·0	...	0·00
Chanda	81·2	57·1	...	0·00
Bhpur	85·2	71·3	...	0·00
Bombay	87·3	66·4	...	0·20
Ratnagiri	86·5	69·7	...	0·00
Mormugao	88·8	65·0	...	0.00
Karwar	88·4	54·6	...	0·10
Malegaon	88·9	54·0	...	0·09
Ahamednagar	85·0	56·3	...	0·37
Poona	86·3	56·9	...	0·00
Sholapur	87·2	61·2	...	0·00
Bijapur	82·8	59·6	...	0·34
Belgaum	84·2	58·2	...	0·00
Aurangabad	83·9	55·7	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	82·8	56·2	...	0·00
Hyderabad	86·7	71·9	...	0·03
Mangalore	87·8	73·1	...	0·54
Calicut	87 7	74·8	...	1·21
Cochin	86·5	72·5	...	3·70
Colombo	84·8	69 6	...	0·03
Masulipatam	89·0	61·8	...	0·00
Bellary	87·7	65·1	...	0·00
Cuddapah	85·0	69·0	...	8·79
Madras	84·8	59·8	...	0·07
Bangalore	87·9	68 3	...	0·79
Coimbatore	88·6	68·8	...	0·53
Trichinopoly	86·4	70·0	...	1·98
Negapatam				

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, G=Gale, H=Hurricane.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 28th November was 29·993 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 7 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of a attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of baro meter sistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given labove are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

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Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd.

LATEST DATE
FOR POSTING X'MAS & NEW YEAR GIFTS
TO FRIENDS AT HOME
For X'mas 4th Dec. to leave by the Mail of 5th Dec.
For the New Year 11th " " " 12th "
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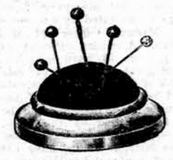
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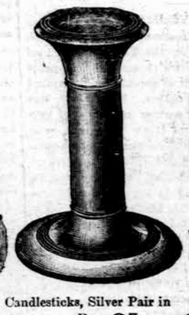
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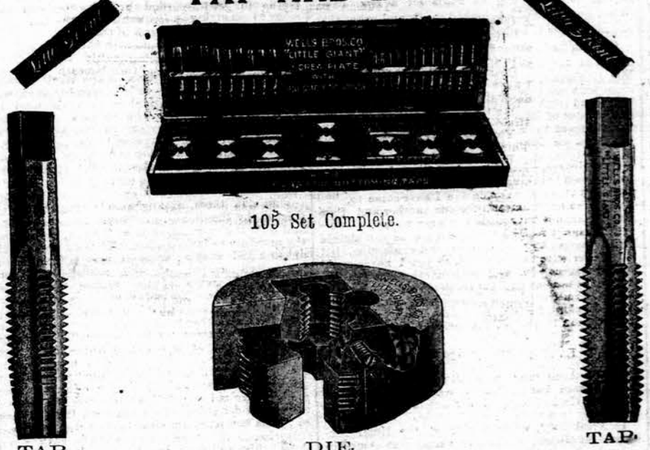
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Set "	105 "	¼ " "	1 " " 1/16ths.	" three taps.
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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, 24TH NOV.—General T. D. Pilcher, G.O.C., Bangalore Brigade, after a short visit to Poona, returned to Bangalore this morning.

Correspondents at Mysore and Chikmagalur reiterate the statement that H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore and his brother the Yuvaraj intend paying a visit next month to Japan. Definite information in regard to this news is not available here, but it is considered very likely that the rumour is founded on fact. H. H. the Maharajah arrives here to-morrow and will go into residence at the Bangalore Palace for some time.

The Second Magistrate, Mr. Abdul Rahman, to-day continued his investigation. Two more witnesses were examined to-day, but these, though they give details of the quarrel between the accused and the murdered woman, have not been able to say who actually committed the murders or whether it was the man Parasuram or the woman Anthamai who was killed first. Three police constables who were called to-day could throw no light on the matter. The enquiry is proceeding.

Mr. P. G. Moore, District Magistrate, delivered judgment to-day in the case in which Chief Guard Fletcher was charged on three counts for theft of goods from running trains on the Madras and S. M. Railway. His Worship considered that the evidence which was chiefly that of Kodanapani, an accomplice, was not sufficiently corroborated and whatever might be the view, of the case taken by the Railway authorities there was not sufficient evidence on record to justify a criminal charge. He therefore discharged the accused.

An unfortunate collision occurred yesterday evening in the city limits when a trap driven by Mrs. Fred Burr, who was accompanied by a lady friend, was run into by a training brake. The collision overturned Mrs. Burr's trap and that lady was thrown out and sustained a fracture of her left arm. The other lady escaped with only a few bruises.

Dr. W. Creser has arranged to hold the Practical examinations here on Thursday, the 3rd, and Friday the 4th December of the fourty-four candidates whose cards have been received. The greater number will be examined at Bishop Cotton Girls' School. Those receiving instruction at the Convent will be examined there.

The Mysore Government have sanctioned, in view of the unfavourable state of the seasonal conditions the sum of Rs 20,000 from the Local Funds General for the construction of such works of general utility as drinking water wells, and a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for being advanced to the ryots for the execution of earthwork to minor tanks. The Durbar has also sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 90,750 for all the Districts for granting (1) loans for irrigation wells, (2) loans under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation and (3) Takavi advances during the year 1908-09.

The following is the Government Order on the Annual Report of the Amrut Mahal Department for the year 1907-08:—

The number of cattle at the end of the year was 7,806 as against 7,057 at the end of the previous year. The increase was due to the high birth-rate during the year, being 60 per cent. over that of the previous year owing to the great improvement in the condition of the breeding cows. The percentage of deaths was only 8·4 against 9·2 in the previous year, even though anthrax and rinderpest seem to have prevailed to some extent amongst some of the herds. Government are glad to note that the demand for Amrut Mahal cattle in the State is steadily increasing. It is now possible to supply a better class of young stock to the public as it is no longer necessary to reserve the best bulls for supply to the British Military authorities owing to the closure of the Training Depot at Hunsur. The number sold locally was 535 as against 581 in the year previous, exclusive of the 150 bulls supplied to the Military Department. The average price realised was Rs. 69 per head. The total revenue of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 51,097-2-11 against Rs. 53,207-12-1 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the fact that Rs. 2,058-4-0, due on account of "Kaval Terige," had to be remitted owing to unfavourable seasons, and that an estimated sum of Rs. 3,000, the value of 73 bullocks lent to other departments for work, has not been included in the calculation. The cost of the department was Rs. 30,395 against Rs. 29,553 in the previous year. Government note that ryots are showing greater interest in using the rams supplied by the department for sheep breeding purposes to improve their flock.

Government consider it very necessary that the Superintendent should take up as a whole the question of improving the water-supply in the kavals to the herds by sinking wells and restoring old tanks when necessary and examine each kaval and draw up a programme according to which the works may be undertaken in the order of their utility and urgency.

COIMBATORE.

Coimbatore, 25th Nov.—I am glad to state that Government have appointed an additional Sessions Judge for Coimbatore in order to leave Mr. R. D. Broadfoot, the District Judge, more time to devote to the disposal of Civil cases that have long been pending before him. Mr. R. F. Austin, I. C. S., who is returning from leave been appointed to the new post and is expected to commence work in a week or ten days. M. M. Bangara, the Subordinate Judge of Trichinopoly, leaves Coimbatore to-day, his powers as Assistant Sessions Judge of Coimbatore having been temporarily withdrawn by Government.

An interesting case is now before the Courts with reference to an attempt to discover a hidden treasure which was alleged to be guarded by an evil spirit. Two Valluvars of the Erode Taluq were staying in an out-of-the-way village near Aravakurichi, where they were foretelling events by astrology. They went to the house of an old woman, and in telling her fortune said that there was a devil in her house guarding a treasure and that they would drive it out if Rs. 20 were given. She borrowed Rs. 20 and gave it to them. In the evening the two Valluvars went into the kitchen of the house and shut the door, and after performing some ceremonies, which took till 8 p. m. to finish, the old woman and her son were taken inside the room and in the light of a flickering torch were shown a pit in which there appeared to be a copper pot full of sovereigns. At once the elder of the two devil-drivers feigned a sudden attack from the devil and fell down as if unconscious. The younger astrologer then pushed the people of the house outside the room and again shut the door. An hour later, both the men came out and told the wondering villagers that the devil was a ferocious one and would not go out until a wick from an Erode "paradesi" was lighted before it, for getting which Rs, 100 was required. If the devil were not thus propitiated the devil-drivers said it would kill the people of the house sooner or later. The old woman borrowed Rs. 100 and sent her son and the two astrologers to Karur to take train to Erode to meet the "paradesi." At Karur, the two men tried to get tickets for different places and the son, becoming suspicious, informed the Police. The two astrologers were arrested and, on search of their persons and bags, some pieces of round card board covered with gold tinsel and a twisted cloth also covered with tinsel were found. The former were apparently the sovereigns, and the latter the mouth of the copper pot. The accused were then put before the Deputy Magistrate, Mr. V. S. Sambasiva Iyer, who convicted them of cheating and sentenced them to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20 each. The men appealed to the Sessions Judge who confirmed the conviction, but reduced the sentence of the younger of the two to one of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment only.

A Mahomedan named Mahomed Sa and a Naicken named Venkatasawmy were charged before Mr. J. Ganapathi Pillay, the Deputy Magistrate of Pollachi, with falsely personating public servants and with cheating under the following circumstances. They appeared before a ryot in a village in Palladam and told him that they had come to pay him certain excess collections of revenue from him and after paying him Rs. 1-2-0 asked him to sign on three blank papers across one-anna stamps on each of them, alleging that the receipts were required to be sent one to the Treasury, one to the Collector and one to the Board of Revenue, and that they would fill up the upper portion of the blank papers afterwards. The ryot did so. After a time they returned and paid him As. 12, saying that it was due to his brother, who was absent from home, and took three other signatures on similar papers from him. In the evening the villagers persuaded the complainant to pursue the accused, as they suspected the man had been cheated. Two days later the two bogus peons were found in the choultry at Sulur at which there is also a Police Station. Complaint was made to the Police who arrested the two men and, on search, the six papers with the complainant's signature across one-anna stamps on each of them, and three other papers with similar signatures of a different person were found. The men were charged with the offences mentioned above and were convicted by the Magistrate, who sentenced them to 18 months' imprisonment each. They appealed to the Session Judge, who confirmed the conviction and dismissed the appeal. The defence contention that the case was a concoction by the Police was not accepted by either Court.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 25th Nov.—The entries for the Bangalore Sky Meeting, which is fixed for Saturday, closed last night. Four races, viz. the Bangalore Cup, the Grand Stand Cup, the Ulsoor Cup and the Jubilee Cup have filled. The other three races not having filled have been cancelled, and a race has been substituted for Arab ponies 14-1 and under that have not won a race of the value of Rs. 100 or over. Weights handicap, distance 3 furlongs. Entries for this race close to-morrow night.

Some more witnesses for the prosecution were examined to-day by the Second Magistrate in the charge of double murder against Singaram, but so far it has not transpired if there were any eye-witnesses to the murders or whether it was the Sapper or the woman who was murdered first. As it appears to be the theory of the prosecution that both the deceased Sapper and the woman were assaulted by the accused in a crowded street and at an early hour of the evening, the absence of any direct evidence of the crime is causing considerable mystification. The investigation will be proceeded with to-morrow.

His Highness the Maharajah of Myrose arrived in Shimoga, Bangalore this morning by special train from having completed his tour in that and the Hassam Districts paying visits to the Halabede temples the Gersoppa Falls and the manganese mines at Kumsi. His Highness was accompanied by Mr. E. Maconochie his Private Secretary, and although the arrival was private there were a number of the chief officials of the State present at the Station to receive His Highness with the customary honours. The Maharajah will stay in Bangalore till the 18th December when he returns to Mysore.

Yesterday evening, at St. Mark's Church the Rev. F. W. Heycock united in matrimony Captain W. T. Bromfield, Leicestershire Regiment, son of Colonel and Mrs. F. W. Bromfield, and Miss Ethel Stubbs, of the Manor House, Tralee, who has only recently come out from Home. The wedding was a very quiet one only a few intimate friends of the contracting parties having been invited to the ceremony and to the subsequent reception at Colonel and Mrs. Bromfields residence. The bride was becomingly attired in soft silk trimmed with old Limerick lace and wore a lace veil, an heirloom in her family. A handsome torquoise necklace, the gift of the bridegroom, a lovely shower bouquet and a pretty wreath of orange blossoms completed the bride's adornment. Later in the evening the newly married couple left Bangalore on a short honeymoon.

WEDDING AT PESHAWAR.

A very pretty wedding took place on the 19th instant at St. John's Church, Peshawar, when Captain T. Turnbull, R.A.M.C., son of the late Mr. William Turnbull and Mrs. Turnbull, was married to Miss Sybil Dennys, eldest daughter of Colonel G. Dennys, I.M.S. The ceremony was performed by the Revd. H. W. F. Fagan, Chaplain of Peshawar. The Church was beautifully decorated. The bride was given away by her father. She wore a dress of soft white crepe de chene embroided ed in silk and silver, made in Empire style; her court train was of white satin lined with dewdrop net, and it fell from the left shoulder and waist; her veil was of soft tulle, and she looked very lovely as she came up the aisle attended by four bridsmaids, two of whom—Miss Essylt Dennys, sister of the bride, and Miss Marjorie Douie—wore white crepe de chene dresses arranged with tunics showing underskirts of silk lace. the bodices and waists with touches of silver. They wore large white picturesque tulle hats trimmed with ostrich feathers and the bridegroom's presents, which were monogram brooches in pearls. The small bridesmaids, the Misses Waldegrave, wore white embrodered muslin frocks with reseda silk sashes and tight fitting caps of lace, with rosettes on either side. and their presants from the bridegroom were gold and opal safety pin brooches. The bride's bouquet was of white tube roses and jasmine, and she wore a wreath of orange blossom. The bestman was Captain Davidson, R.A.M.C. The wedding party and guests met afterwards in Colonel and Mrs. Dennys' lovely garden, where the reception was held prior to the departure of Captain and Mrs. Turnbull who went off in a motor car for Nowshera. The travelling gown was made of resada cloth trimmed with soutache embroidery in white and old gold, with a swathed bodice and panel skirt and chemisette of filet net with pink touches and worn with a large black net and lace hat finished by a cluster of ostrich plumes. The bride's mother, who looked charming receiving her many friends in a "shamiana" on the lawn wore a wedgewood blue voile gown made over white silk trimmed with filet net lace and embroidery, and finished with touches of black white on the kimona bodies with a hat to match in wedgewood blue tulle veiling, gold tissue, and a white ostrich plume at one side. The presents were displayed in another "shamiana" on the lower lawn, and included, amongst many, a diamond and emerald twin lizard brooch, from bridegroom to bride; gold crested links from bride to bridegroom; silver tea and breakfast service; gold jewelled bracelet, etc., from parents of the bride; canteen of silver and a gold chain from bridegroom's mother; emerald and diamond ring from Colonel and Mrs. Gordon Young, the bride's grandparents; a large silver salver from the R. A.M.C., Peshawar; a diamond and pearl pendant from Sir George Roos Keppel, Chief Commissioner of the Province; a silver writing set from Sir James and Lady Willcocks; a silver crested salver from Mr. and Mrs. Banbury, and many others too numerous to mention.

The Band of the 57th Rifles, which was kindly lent for the occasion, played a delightful programme during the afternoon. The bride and bridegroom drove off in a shower of rose leaves.

OOTACAMUND.

Ootacamund, 24th Nov.—A special Jury has been summoned for the 14th December, when the Coonoor Officer's case will be taken up.

A special meeting of the Ootacamund Municipal Council has been called for Saturday the 28th instant, when a letter from the Collector asking the Council to cancel its Resolution with reference to the stoppage of Colonel Macnamara's water-supply will be taken up.

Several tigers have been shot recently, but the largest I have seen was the skin of one shot by some villagers at Mussinagudi last week, which was presented before the Deputy Magistrate for the usual reward.

The fairy play, "The Spirit of the Wood," was most successfully staged at the Armoury yesterday afternoon when the Hall was well filled. Previous to the entertainment a small Sale was held when many articles worked by the children were sold for the benefit of the King's Messenger League of the S. P. G. Mr. Willie Heath, who is so well-known here as a violinist, played in his usually fine style first "Saltarella" by Gindo Papini and "Humareske" by Dvorak, for both of which he was loudly applauded.

The cast for "The Spirit of the Wood" was sustained as follows:—

Spirit of the Wood, Iris Mullaly; Fairy Attendants, Kathleen Wait, Dodo Griffith, Greta Grant, Edna Shortt, and Glays Chamier; School girls, Cicely Cowdell, Muriel Gordon Price, Mary Cecil Smith, Margery Burnham, Lena Grant, Mary McLeish, Mary Benson and Rowena Benson. When all were so good, it is difficult to particularise, but exception may be made in the case of Miss Irish Mullaly who is a natural actress. Special mention must also be made of Misses Cicely, Cowdell, Mary McLeish and Muriel Gordon Price. Miss Knop kindly played the accompaniments throughout, and on the whole the little ones thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The Sisters and the teachers of St. Hilda's School are to be congratulated on the successful staging of this pretty fairy play.

I am glad to be able to state that Mr. F. S. Mullaly, our popular District Suprintendent of Police, has sufficiently recovered from the serious operation that he underwent at Madras, to take charge of his duties this week.

It is with much regret that I have to record the death of Mr. Charles Anthony DeLima, at his residence here, on Monday. The late Mr. DeLima, after retiring from Government Service in the Survey Department, was employed in the Ootacamund Muuicipal Office. Mr. DeLima was a much respected member of the Anglo-Indian community and the Honorary Secretary of the local circle of the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India. His unassuming manners won for him many friends, and how much he was respected here was borne testimony to by the very large attendance at the funeral this afternoon. The remains of the late Mr. DeLima were interred with full military honours this afternoon at the Roman Catholic Cemetery, Mr. DeLima being an old Volunteer. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. DeLima's widow and her seven children.

INDORE.

Nov. 23.—The Indore week commenced to-day with the first round of the Polo Tournament for a Challenge Cup presented by H. H. the Maharaja Holkar. There was a large attendance of spectators from Indore and Mhow, and a big crowd of natives from the city watched the game. Five teams have entered, viz., 3rd Skinner's Horse, 38th and 39th Central India Horse, Rutlam, and Bhopal. There was only one game in the first round, the remaining three teams having byes. The 38th C. I. H. (Major Pinney, Mr. Lewis, Captain Bare, and Colonel Cotgrave, back) played Rutlam (Ram Singh, Nawab of Jaora, Ratanji, Raja of Rutlam, back.) For the first two chukkers Rutlam had the best of the game, scoring 3 goals to 1 of the C. I. H. But after this the C.I.H. team pulled themselves together, and after a very exciting game came out winners by 4 goals to 3. Colonel Cotgrave played a great game at back for the winners, all of whom played well. For the losers the Raja of Rutlam played magnificently throughout, and his hitting was extremely accurate and sure. The Nawab of Jaora also played a very good game, in spite of getting a nasty cut on his stick hand in the second chukker. The umpires were Captain Coaker and Mr. Medlicott. The Indor State was "At Home."

On Wednesday, the 25th, the 3rd Skinner's Horse play the 39th C. I. H. and Bhopal play 38th C. I. H. The finals will be on Saturday.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S JOKE.

Mr. Roosevelt's Anger at Malicious Report.

Mr. Roosevelt was inexpressibly chagrined at New York, on Nov. 13, by the publication under the caption "Rockefeller's Little Joke," of a report that the majority of the stock of the "Outlook," the weekly journal of which he is to become associate editor as soon as dard Oil Company.

The "little joke" excited malicious laughter in Wall Street, where speculation was rife as to how Mr. Roosevelt would succeed in harmonising his duties as an editorial writer on social and economic subjects and the predatory Trusts in particular, with the interests of his proprietors.

So important was the "joke" deemed to be that the President, after a Cabinet meeting to-day issued a official statement declaring that he had not the slightest concern who were the stockholders of the "Outlook." His concern, the statement continued, is with the general policy of the paper, which has been consistently admirable in every respect. The President will be responsible only for what he himself writes. His probable future attitude must be judged by his action in the past.

It was alleged that the majority of the "Outlook" stock was held by Mr. James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, a "silent partner" in the Standard Oil Company, and the friend and adviser of Mr. Harriman. To-night, however, the Treasurer of the "Outlook" issued a statement that Mr. Stillman as a matter of fact, owned less than 10 per cent. of the company's stock, which would not enable him to exercise the slightest authorities in the direction of suppressing any denunciations of the oil company Mr. Roosevelt might see fit to indite.

Mr. Roosevelt's salary on the "Outlook" is to be dols. 30,000 (£6,000) a year.

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Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

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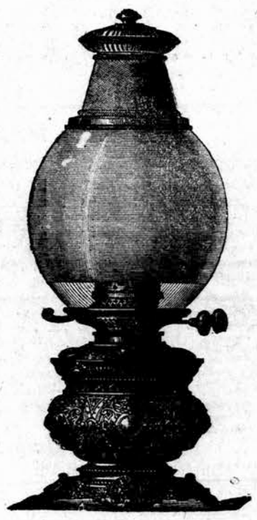

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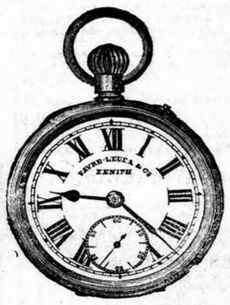

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